

PERMANENT FILE

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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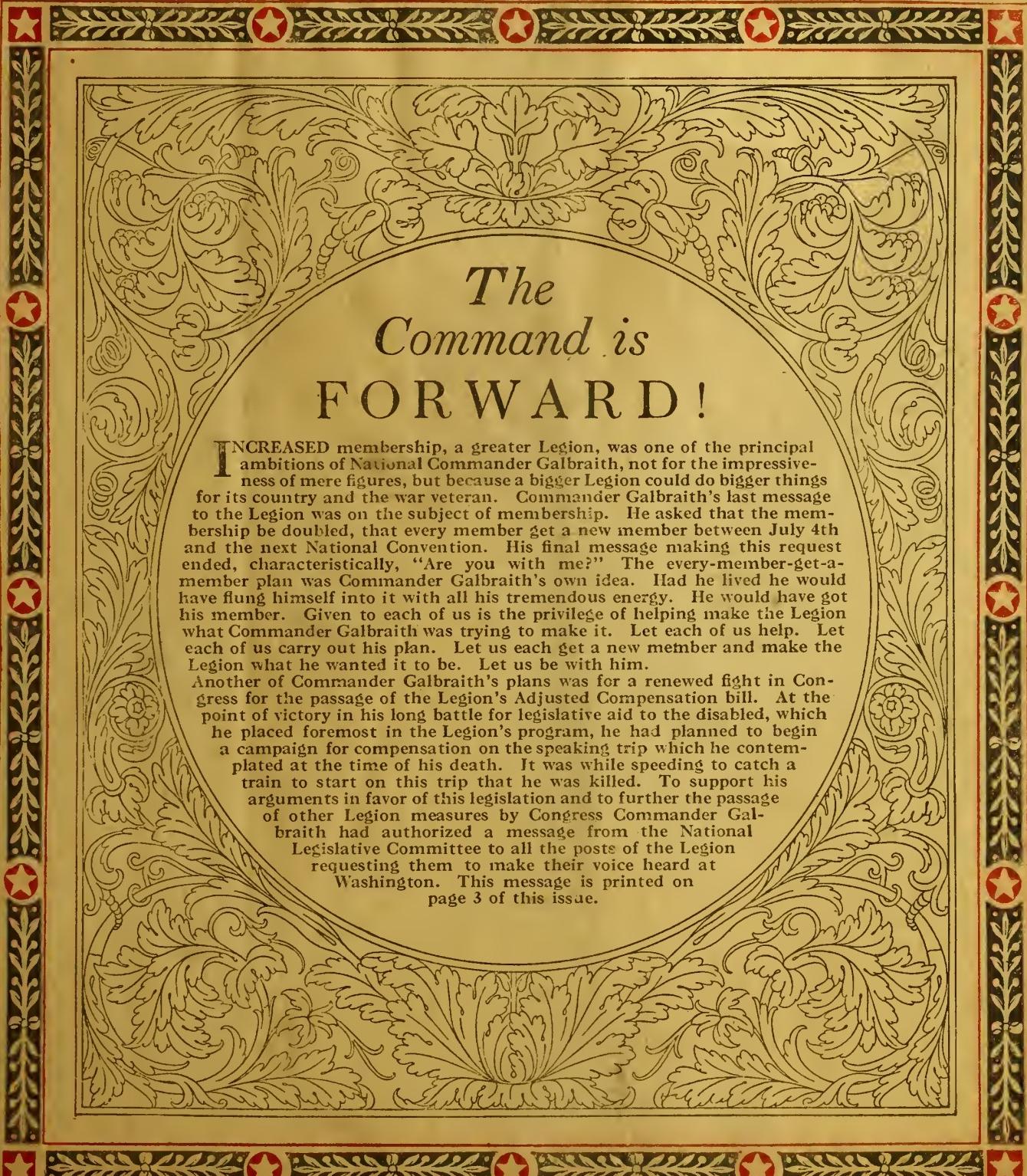
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The Command is FORWARD!

INCREASED membership, a greater Legion, was one of the principal ambitions of National Commander Galbraith, not for the impressiveness of mere figures, but because a bigger Legion could do bigger things for its country and the war veteran. Commander Galbraith's last message to the Legion was on the subject of membership. He asked that the membership be doubled, that every member get a new member between July 4th and the next National Convention. His final message making this request ended, characteristically, "Are you with me?" The every-member-get-a-member plan was Commander Galbraith's own idea. Had he lived he would have flung himself into it with all his tremendous energy. He would have got his member. Given to each of us is the privilege of helping make the Legion what Commander Galbraith was trying to make it. Let each of us help. Let each of us carry out his plan. Let us each get a new member and make the Legion what he wanted it to be. Let us be with him.

Another of Commander Galbraith's plans was for a renewed fight in Congress for the passage of the Legion's Adjusted Compensation bill. At the point of victory in his long battle for legislative aid to the disabled, which he placed foremost in the Legion's program, he had planned to begin a campaign for compensation on the speaking trip which he contemplated at the time of his death. It was while speeding to catch a train to start on this trip that he was killed. To support his arguments in favor of this legislation and to further the passage of other Legion measures by Congress Commander Galbraith had authorized a message from the National Legislative Committee to all the posts of the Legion requesting them to make their voice heard at Washington. This message is printed on page 3 of this issue.



Save Hundreds of Dollars Let us help you— Build Your Own Home

Command the Services of
1,200 Foremost Architects

IN a national open prize "Small House Competition" for the most economical architectural plans of houses and bungalows of 4, 5 and 6 rooms, more than 1,200 well-known architects and architectural draftsmen submitted designs (*competition officially approved by the American Institute of Architects*).

THE 50 prize-winning and honorary-mention designs have been reproduced in a handsome book—a de luxe library edition.

THE object of the nation-wide competition was to stimulate the building of more and better homes by (1) securing a large number of well-planned economical 4-, 5- and 6-room home designs, to be built in frame, brick and stucco.

A Home With Small Investment

This competition provided that the architects should design a home for an American family of good taste, moderate means, who were anxious to build a charming home with (a) beauty of design obtained by harmony of line, color and proportion, and simplicity of treatment of the house and grounds; (b) the maximum of comfort in summer and in winter; (c) the maximum of housekeeping facility and convenience for all phases of indoor and outdoor family home life, and (d) the minimum of exterior and interior upkeep and operating expense, and (e) the minimum of cost consistent with (a), (b), (c) and (d).

In View of the Large

number of drawings submitted it is evident that those which are made available through this publication are of unusual merit and possess direct interest for prospective builders, thus insuring the best plan book ever presented.

Blue Print Working Drawings and Building Specifications

Prize Winning Brick Bungalow



There has been prepared complete blue print working drawings and specifications by each architect covering all the plans shown in this book. A complete set of working drawings and specifications may be purchased for \$25.00. If ordered direct from architect would cost between \$250.00 and \$500.00.

OWN YOUR HOME SERVICE OFFER

The nation-wide "Own Your Home" movement has made it possible for service to be rendered the general public—such as never before was given. People of moderate incomes who desire to build a small home have now available very excellent professional talent—talent that would cost from ten to thirty times the price which through the Own Your Home Service it is possible to obtain.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent and the best brains of the architectural profession employed to perfect this Service.

CHOOSE THE HOME YOU WANT—LET PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS LEND YOU PRACTICAL HELP TO BUILD IT

THIS SERVICE is offered YOU

For \$3.00

Costs Little—Avails Much.



One of the Winners—Lumber Design

YOU ARE NOW OFFERED A BUILD YOUR HOME SERVICE

This service is guaranteed to save you money and offers you practical help in building a small home or bungalow.

IT CONSISTS OF

1. A collection of 50 Architectural Designs for Small Houses or Bungalows Submitted by Architects and Architectural Draftsmen in Connection with the 1921 "Own Your Home" Expositions held in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere and the "Own Your Home" Movement nationally.
2. A Diversified Series of Plans:
 - (a) 4-room houses in wood, brick, and back-plastered metal lath and stucco.
 - (b) 5-room houses in wood, brick, and back-plastered metal lath and stucco.
 - (c) 6-room houses in wood, brick, and back-plastered metal lath and stucco.
3. Guide to Building Costs of Each of 50 Designs.
4. Comments by Competition Director, Henry K. Holsman, President Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects.
5. Privilege of Purchasing Architects Blue Print Working Drawings and Specifications for 50 Plans, Ready to Build.
6. A Synopsis of Financial Problems Involved in Home Owning:
 - (a) Interest on first mortgage.
 - (b) Interest on second mortgage.
 - (c) Taxes: city, county, town or school.
 - (d) Water rent or tax.
 - (e) Maintenance: painting, repairs, etc.
 - (f) Interest on investment.
 - (g) Insurance.
7. The Home Site as a Savings Account.
8. Selecting City Building Site.
9. Suburban Home Sites.
10. Cost Estimating, Securing Bids, Letting Contracts.
11. Necessity for Good Architectural Planning.
12. Proper Selection of Materials.
13. Building Now With Wood.
14. The House of Brick.
15. Stucco and Back-Plastered Metal Lath for Home Building.
16. Planning the Plumbing in Your Home.
17. House Heating with Comfort and Economy.
18. Electricity in the Home.
19. Painting the Home—Inside and Out.
20. Furnishing and Decorating the Small Home.
21. Planting the Home Grounds.
22. Landscape Plotting Designs.
23. The Business of Being a Housewife.
24. A One Year's Membership Card in "Own Your Home" Service Bureau which entitles the holder thereof to consultation by correspondence concerning any problem which confronts the Home Builder.

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JUNE 24, 1921

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PAGE 3

The Outlook for Veteran Legislation

Notable progress has been made by The American Legion in the furtherance of its national legislative program before this session of Congress. The consolidation of the government bureaus caring for the disabled is virtually accomplished, and the way is clear for the re-

mainder of the Legion's program, including adjusted compensation for all veterans. The fight for the Legion's measures has advanced to such a stage that the National Legislative Committee has issued the following statement calling upon all posts for assistance:

TO secure the passage of the measures now pending before the House and Senate it will be necessary for every post of the Legion to bring pressure to bear upon its senators and Congressmen. The members of these posts elect senators and Congressmen and it is their duty to represent the members of The American Legion. It behooves The American Legion to express itself formally in resolutions adopted by posts directed to their respective senators and Congressmen, and to DO IT NOW. The committee urges active support

by every post of The American Legion. Letters, telegrams and resolutions forwarded by your post to your Congressman and your senators, urging their support of this legislation upon the floor of the House and the Senate, have a most satisfactory effect, and are exactly the kind of help that counts with our National Legislative Committee. Go to it!

Respectfully submitted,

Gilbert Bettman, Chairman
John Thomas Taylor, Vice-Chairman
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

STANDING foursquare upon the program of legislation for which it has been battling constantly more than a year, The American Legion today expects that the full reward of its labors will be the passage by Congress before it adjourns of all the bills which the Legion has sponsored. The fate of these bills has been so bound up with general legislation that at times it has seemed that the Legion was only marking time. But gradually as the House and Senate approach a solution of the tariff and revenue problems—the purpose for which the present special session was called—it becomes apparent that the Legion program has been advanced.

At the time this article appears, the Sweet Bill, providing for the consolidation of the government agencies dealing with the ex-service man, has been passed by the House of Representatives and awaits assured passage by the Senate. This measure has had the right of way in the whole Legion program and since it is now well on its way all the other Legion bills are being pushed through with the same prospects of success, both those designed to give further assistance to the disabled and the adjusted compensation bill.

The National Legislative Committee of The American Legion, which has done its part of the preliminary work in securing the introduction in Congress of bills covering all of the resolutions adopted at the Second National Convention, now asks all posts to make their voices heard and their influence felt in the critical period of the Legion's program. It asks posts to forward resolu-

tions to their senators and representatives in Congress. It asks that posts encourage general discussion of all the measures in the newspapers and in public assemblies, so that the public may become familiar with what the Legion asks and lend its support to the program. It believes that if the posts do their share, the victory may be made complete.

The importance of the Sweet Bill to the veterans of the World War can hardly be overestimated. It is the principal measure in the Legion's legislative

program for the disabled. It will provide one big, effective government agency to handle all the disabled man's affairs through intimate personal contact in the field, rather than by impersonal, involved correspondence whereby decisions as to what the disabled man is entitled to are made by officials in a Washington bureau who never have seen the man. Just how important the Legion considers the Sweet Bill may be gauged from the fight over an amendment made in it by the House Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce before reporting it for consideration.

The bill as approved by a sub-committee had provided that the power to make compensation and insurance awards and grant vocational training should be given to the fourteen regional offices and the large number of sub-offices which were to be established by the unified veterans' bureau. The amendment would take away such power from the regional and branch offices and place it in the hands of the Washington offices, thus striking at the whole purpose of the bill, the elimination of red tape and time-killing formalities.

The late National Commander was one of the first to note the nullifying effect of this amendment. In a letter to Senator Borah, Mr. Galbraith said: "The restrictions imposed by the amended section would so hamper the veterans' bureau that redemption of the disgraceful conditions of neglect and maladministration which have characterized the Government's handling of the disabled problem will not be possible." Faith in the Sweet Bill was

The Legion's Program

Below are listed the principal bills in the Legion's national legislative program, the official numbers of the measures being given in parenthesis. It is upon these measures that the National Legislative Committee asks the support of all posts.

THE SWEET BILL (H. R. 6611), to consolidate the government agencies responsible for the care of the disabled.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BILL (H. R. 1), to give veterans choice of financial aid, farm or home assistance or vocational training to equalize losses sustained while in service.

THE LANGLEY BILL (H. R. 6263), providing the method of expending \$18,600,000 for hospital construction.

THE KENYON BILL (S. 1439), opening vocational training to many additional classes of ex-service men and women and widows and orphans of men who died in service.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT BILL (S. 1565), giving temporary officers of the World War the same retirement privileges as Regular Army Officers.

LAND PREFERENCE BILL (H. J. Res. 30), to give veterans 90-day priority of entrance upon all public lands opened for settlement.

argely based on the belief that it would place the fate of the disabled man's claim in the hands of an official who knew him from personal examination. The amendment would keep alive the same conditions which have existed—a disabled man's claims would be decided by a remote bureau official who had never seen the man on whom he was

passing judgment. The Legion, as this is written, is bending all its efforts to defeat this amendment, planning a fight in the Senate if the amendment is retained in the bill as passed by the House.

To give posts an understanding of the present status of all pending Legion measures, the leaders of the National

Legislative Committee, Gilbert Bettman, chairman, and John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman, have prepared a summary which has been distributed as a bulletin by National Headquarters. This bulletin not only tells the legislative designations of the main bills which the Legion is backing, but also
(Continued on page 19)

What Shall Be Our Military Policy?

Congressman Kahn

Talks Preparedness



If we recall the history of the United States, we find that we have never had a real military policy. Washington, who was a major of the Virginia Militia during the French and Indian War and who became the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in 1775 during the Revolution, probably had more military experience than any American up to that time.

He constantly preached the doctrine that in time of peace it is necessary to prepare for war. When he became President of the United States, almost the first legislation he asked was a law to require the military training of the people. Unfortunately, most of his fellow citizens were in dread of the military power and during all the years that intervened between Washington's day and our entrance into the World War America had no real, genuine military policy. The masses seemed to be afraid of the military establishment.

The consequence was that in every war in which we participated the costs, by reason of our unpreparedness, were enormous. Everything had to be prepared at the beginning of hostilities. This required enormous outlays and was a serious addition to our national indebtedness.

It has often been stated by those who were against preparedness prior to our entrance into the World War that seventy percent of our indebtedness was due to the payment of debts brought on by past wars and the preparation for future wars. And yet those who assumed this position admitted frankly that most of the outlay was due to pensions, reliefs, the maintenance of national soldiers' homes, hospitals, soldiers' cemeteries and organizations of that character. The cost of these, of course, is very large. Not one of those who complained of the seventy percent indebtedness wanted a reduction on account of the cost of these agencies of war that the government had been forced to adopt.

We were entirely unprepared when we entered the World War. During the nineteen months in which we were in that struggle, the cost to the United States of America for participation in the War was \$24,000,000,000. Of course this does not include the \$10,000,000,000 we loaned the Allies, or the enormous cost in life and blood and limbs of our

By Julius Kahn

Chairman, Military Affairs Committee
National House of Representatives

soldiers. Twenty-four billion dollars for nineteen months of war! Think of it.

If we were to appropriate the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 a year for preparedness alone it would take 480 years to expend what the nineteen months of war cost us in treasure alone. It is a staggering amount.

And yet, after only two and a half years have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice, we find hundreds of thousands of Americans who predict that we will never again have a war, and that these enormous expenditures for military preparedness must be swept aside forcibly and without delay.

I wish I were able to agree so completely with these pacifists; perhaps it is a very happy feeling to possess. Unfortunately, I am one of those who have learned to know human nature as it is—the hatred, the jealousy, the greed, the perfidy, the ambition, the lust for power, the envy and all those baser emotions which find lodgment in the human heart. Those unfortunate emotions usually result in war. They dwell within the breast of almost every human being. A nation, after all, is but a great aggregation of human beings, and when these baser emotions find a strong abiding place in human beings the result, unfortunately, is frequently war.

Personally I believe the only safe thing for a republic like ours to do is to be measurably prepared to defend its rights. Such preparation would probably do more to prevent wars than anything else.

I believe that we should have a splendid Regular Army. This need not be a large force. At this time, with world conditions as they are, with uncertainty on the continent of Europe, in the Atlantic, in Central America, in Mexico, in the islands of the Pacific, and in various other parts of the world, a fixed force of 175,000 trained soldiers is by no means exorbitant in my opinion. This force naturally would not be the

fighting force of this country. On the contrary, in case of war, we would have to conscript many hundreds of thousands of fighters. But the force of 175,000 men would be an excellent training cadre for those who are not familiar with the use of arms. With such a force we could readily train those of our men who have had no previous war experience. We undoubtedly could put into the field in the long run as many trained men as any nation in the world. But wars are generally lost or won at the very beginning of a conflict. If this country hopes to defend its rights, it must be ready to defend them at all times and under all circumstances.

Next to our Regular Army we should have a well organized, well trained National Guard.

And finally, as part of our preparedness program, we should have a large number of thoroughly trained men who shall have passed into the Organized Reserves.

Such forces, in my opinion, would make us practically immune from attack. In fact, with such a program I have no fear of any nation or combination of nations on the face of the earth.

The American loves his country. Experience has taught us that he is willing to fight for that country and, if need be, to die for it. It is all poppycock to say that Americans are too proud to fight, no matter how great may be the person who makes the assertion. The World War showed that Americans not only were not too proud to fight but that they did fight with all their might when they were called to the colors. In my humble opinion, there will never come a time in the history of this country when Americans will refuse to do their duty for their country's welfare. I know, however, that I voice the opinion of all my fellow citizens when I say that I hope we will be able in the future to avoid war. We will do everything we can to settle our differences through peaceful methods. But failing that, there is no doubt in my mind that the true, patriotic, loyal American will always stand up for his country's rights and his country's welfare.

This article by Congressman Kahn is one of a series by nationally known authorities on the question of American military policy.

As the Legion Bore Its Chief to Rest



Following immediately behind the caisson that bore the body of the National Commander to a temporary vault in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Colonel Galbraith's old orderly, Harry Jewett, led Robert Allen, the mount which admirers in Ohio had presented to the Colonel. The master's boots were reversed in the stirrups, and his crepe-shrouded sword was affixed to the cantle. This view of the cortege, taken in Race Street, gives an idea of the crowds that lined the thoroughfares through which the procession passed. Above, the casket being borne from the Music Hall, where public ceremonies were held, by six sergeants of the 147th Infantry, 37th Division, the Commander's old regiment



This week's issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY conforms to the ruling of National Headquarters for a thirty-day period of mourning throughout the organization in honor of Commander Galbraith. The red background under the stars on the cover follows the plan of the National Commander's standard.

A WHOLE city accorded its honors and a whole nation mourned when the funeral of National Commander Galbraith was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 11th. While thousands of the citizens of Commander Galbraith's city were filing past his body as it lay in state under the rotunda of the vast Music Hall, while great Americans were eulogizing the soldier and peacetime leader and while the comrades who had shared dangers with him in France were following his body to the cemetery, messages from all over the United States were testifying to the great loss which the nation had sustained when the Commander met his untimely death.

Four thousand persons sat in the Music Hall during the funeral ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of The American Legion. The obsequies were marked by the forceful simplicity that was characteristic of the man they honored. Brief orations were delivered by Rev. John Herget, who was the chaplain of the 147th In-

fantry, Colonel Galbraith's command in France; Rev. Frederick McMillin, who was also an overseas chaplain; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Franklin D'Olier, past National Commander of The American Legion; former Congressman Victor Heintz, of Ohio, who was a captain in Colonel Galbraith's regiment; Marcel Knecht, director of the French Information Service in the United States, and Captain de Lavergne, air attaché of the French Embassy.

Mr. Roosevelt in his address said:

"In the great service movements that have strengthened our cities through the toil of everyday life, on the shell-torn battlefields of France — where service could be found, there you found Colonel Galbraith at the forefront of the battle, gallantly fighting for the right."

"We mourn his death, but we are proud of his life. We shall miss him in the troubled days that lie before us, but our faith in our country is strengthened in that it can breed such men.

Good citizen, tender husband and father, valiant soldier, splendid idealist—his death has left us poorer but his life has left us richer. His pilgrimage is gloriously finished."

Past National Commander D'Olier said:

"The Legion has lost its great leader; the service man, and especially the disabled man, has lost his best friend; this city, this State, this nation, has lost one of its most useful citizens. The service man, because of his training and discipline in the Army, is not much given to expressing his deepest feelings, and having known this great character so intimately, I am sure that the greatest tribute he would wish for would be to assure him that even though he has gone his spirit is carrying on."

Captain de Lavergne posthumously conferred upon Colonel Galbraith the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by direction of the President of France, referring to the departed Commander as "hero and great citizen."

Among the hundreds of floral offer-

ings was a wreath of palm, bound with the tricolor of France, the tribute of the citizens of Château-Thierry, who arranged for it by cable, and other wreaths were from the Federation of French War Veterans and "grateful Alsace-Lorraine."

At the end of the military services, the Scottish Rite Masons conducted their burial ceremonial. borne from the Music Hall by six sergeants of Col. Galbraith's old command, the body was carried through the city streets on a gun carriage, followed by the largest military funeral cortege seen in Cincinnati since the burial of General Joseph Hooker of Civil War fame. The procession was more than two miles long. In it marched hundreds of Colonel Galbraith's civilian friends, his social and business associates, a regiment of Regular Army Infantry sent from Fort Thomas, Ky., several troops of cavalry, the 147th Infantry Regiment, formerly the First Ohio, Colonel Galbraith's command during the war, together with the veterans of the regiment, all the Cincinnati Posts of The American Legion and many national and department officials of The American Legion.

The flag-draped caisson bearing the coffin was drawn by four horses, and it was followed by Colonel Galbraith's horse, the saddle empty, boots reversed in the stirrups. The horse was led by Harry Jewett, Colonel Galbraith's orderly in France. Two French veterans carried the tricolor in the procession. The body was placed in a vault in Spring Grove cemetery. Later it will be buried with honors in the Arlington National Cemetery near Washington.

Among the Federal, state and Legion officials who attended the services in Cincinnati were Colonel T. M. Miller, Alien Property Custodian; Maj. Gen. George W. Read, commanding the Fifth Army Corps Area; Governor Harry L. Davis of Ohio; Adjutant General Florence of Ohio; all the members of the Ohio Supreme Court; Vice Commander John H. Emery and Colonel John R. McQuigg, Commander of The American Legion Department of Ohio. Rotary clubs of many cities sent representatives.

The flag on the Cincinnati City Hall was flown at half mast by order of Mayor John Galvin as a token of the municipality's mourning. Feelings of Colonel Galbraith's fellow citizens were epitomized in a statement by the mayor, as follows:

"Colonel Galbraith was a great American and a true soldier. Since the war he devoted himself unselfishly to the cause of the soldiers, his comrades in arms. All the soldiers in the

country will join us in mourning his loss. He was a splendid citizen and an honor to our city. We regarded him as a man with a brilliant future, whose rise in local and national affairs could only be checked by his own desire."

Other tributes were paid by World War veterans who held commands with Colonel Galbraith and who testified to his gallantry in action and his refusal to leave the field though wounded.

From among the host of telegrams of sympathy and condolence which followed the news of Commander Galbraith's death, those given below are selected as representative expressions of a universally felt regard. Among the telegrams received at National Headquarters were hundreds from Legion officials, department officers, and posts throughout the country. President Harding, wiring

"I wish to express to The American Legion and to Mrs. Galbraith my sentiments of heartfelt condolence and profound sympathy in the sorrow which has stricken them and in which France and the French Army have lost such a noble friend."

EVANGELINE BOOTH, COMMANDER, SALVATION ARMY: "I learn with deepest sorrow of the untimely death of your distinguished and beloved leader, Colonel F. W. Galbraith, and I speak for the entire Salvation Army in the United States of America when I say we are not only shocked and brought to grief by this great loss but we realize that this great republic, including the rich and the poor alike, and especially the young men upon whose devoted patriotism the future of our nation depends, have been deprived of a matchless leadership. The American Legion may rely upon the sympathy and the prayers of our entire organization."

LIVINGSTON FER-RAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS: "The American Red Cross has learned with profound regret of the sudden and untimely death of Commander F. W. Galbraith, whose loyalty and devotion to the interests of the sick and disabled service men were known and recognized by the entire American people. In his death the American Red Cross has lost a valued adviser and fellow worker, and begs to extend its deepest sympathy to The American Legion in the loss of its distinguished chief."

H. COLIN DELA-VAUD, PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF FRENCH WAR VETERANS: "The Federation of French War Veter-

ans, deeply grieved by the sudden and terrible death of Colonel Galbraith, extends to The American Legion the expression of the deep sorrow they share with you in this bereavement. They feel that for his brothers in arms, American and French, the loss of Colonel Galbraith is most heavy because of his splendid personality and unimpeachable love for the high principles for which we fought."

W. M. SAGE, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK COMMAND, BRITISH GREAT WAR VETERANS: "New York Command, British Great War Veterans of America, are stunned at your sad loss and send sincere and deep sympathy to the Legion and Colonel Galbraith's relatives."

R. G. WOODSIDE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS: "Veterans of Foreign Wars extend sympathy to their brothers of the Legion in their irreparable loss in the death of Commander Galbraith. The Legion has lost a great leader, the service men a firm friend and advocate, and our country a patriot and devoted citizen."

From Mrs. Galbraith to all Legionnaires

Colonel Galbraith believed implicitly in the soundness, good sense and integrity of our great country—provided that the citizens rendered public service for the public good. His energy and vitality were directed with all the force of his personality toward unification of all sound elements among our citizens. He felt deeply that the soldiers disabled in the war should be adequately and generously provided for, as is witnessed by his successful efforts to that end at Washington. His life stood, and stands, an example and an incentive to all citizens that they must render service loyal and unwavering, to the end that our country may keep and raise still higher its high place among the nations.

Yours faithfully,
ESTHER GILMORE GALBRAITH

I desire to express to all members of The American Legion my heartfelt appreciation and thanks for their unstinted and sympathetic services in this hour of loss. The love and affection of his comrades for Colonel Galbraith were equalled only by his feelings toward them.

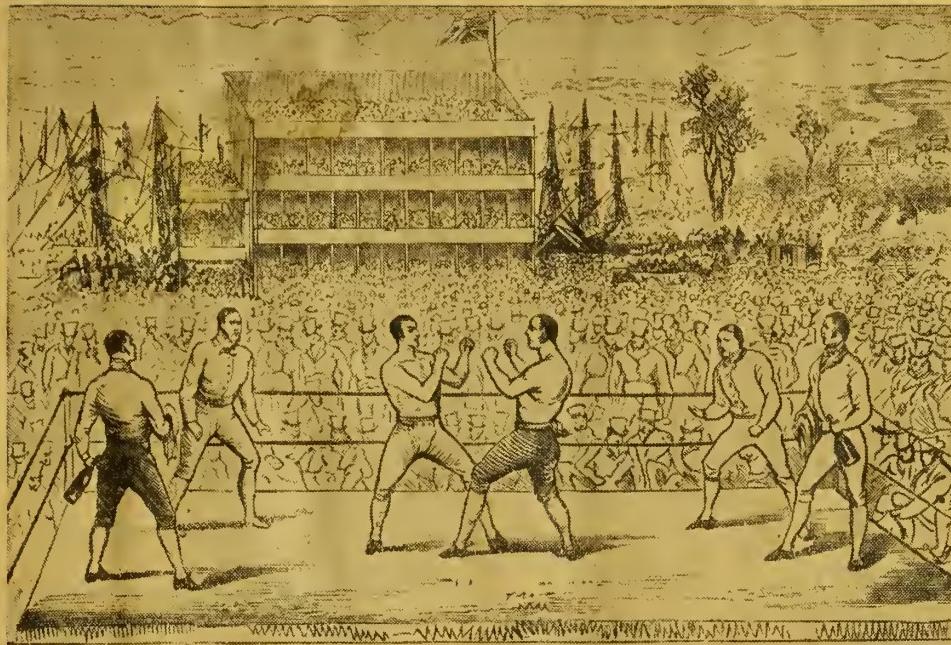
Yours faithfully,
MRS. F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.

to Mrs. Galbraith, paid the following tribute: "Please know of my sympathy in the great and sudden sorrow which has come to you. It was my fortune to know Colonel Galbraith not alone as the National Commander of The American Legion but as a fellow citizen of Ohio, and I have highly valued his commanding personality, his tireless zeal and his intense devotion to country and his companions in arms. The Legion and the nation share with you the great loss which has come so suddenly."

GENERAL PERSHING (to Mrs. Galbraith): "Am shocked beyond words at the death of your distinguished husband. His loss will be irreparable at this time both to the Legion and to the nation. You have my deepest personal sympathy."

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND: "I mourn with the Legion its terrible loss, which will be felt by all who fought on the right side in the Great War and can appreciate valor, nobility of purpose and personal disinterestedness."

MARSHAL FOCH (to Mrs. Galbraith):

*From an old print*

They were a hardy race, the battlers of the early days of Fisticana, who milled in the open air in midwinter. Here are Tom Spring, the British champion and Tom Langan, Ireland's best, who stood up to it man-to-man at Worcester Race Course on February 7, 1824, for seventy-seven rounds.

Fists Across the Sea

Another International Heavyweight Championship Will Be Decided Next Month, 188 Years After the First World Bout Under Double Flags

By William Henry Nugent

THE single combat between the best fighters of two nations has thrilled men of every place and time, from David rocking Goliath to sleep on the battlefield to Heenan pounding Sayers in the prize ring. Naturally, the campside bout, generally resulting in the loser's becoming a major casualty (witness the engagement between Achilles the Greek and Hector the Trojan), antedated by several centuries the more polite, more civilized, less disastrous and infinitely more profitable form of combat which will find its supreme embodiment next month in the persons of Mr. Dempsey and M. Carpentier. In fact, it was only 188 years ago that the first real international boxing bout—the opener of a long and famous series—was held in England.

The fifty-dollars-down gathering that will be present at Jersey City on July 2d will differ in some important details from the audience which, in 1733, watched Signor Tito Alberto di Carini of Italy go down for the count at the hands of British Tom Whittaker. The spectators who cheered British Tom numbered the King of England and a whole entourage of coffee-house fops in white powdered wigs and brilliant red, lace-cuffed jackets, with slim rapiers dangling against their plush knee-breeches. Substitute Palm Beach attire and straw hats for the red jackets and powdered wigs, and the French ambassador for the King of England, however, and the Jersey City gathering will have considerable in common with the assemblage of 1733—or at any other of the great international matches from that day to this.

It was the home team that won in

the 1733 bout. Contemporary sporting editors, commenting on the defeat of the Italian whom the Earl of Bath had seen lay out three stalwart fellow-citizens on the quays of Venice, wrote that he was cuffed "deaf, dumb and blind by doughty British Tom."

Eighteen years elapsed before another international bout was staged. In that year Monsieur le Petit of St. Pierre, France, six feet four in his 11EE's and weighing 250 pounds, crossed the Channel to try conclusions with Britain's best exponent of le boxe.

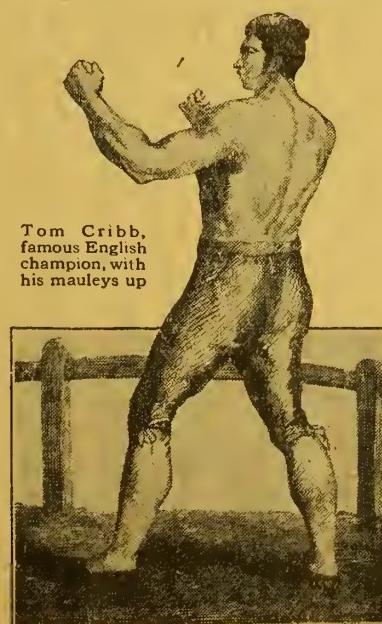
While touring the English fairs, Petit floored so many stout yokels that his fame reached the cauliflowered ears of Jack Slack, champion, also playing the fairs in sparring exhibitions. When their trails crossed at Norwich, Slack challenged the foreigner to battle for £100 a side. Slack, one-time butcher and noted swashbuckler, champion under the first ring rules, offered to fight with or without rules—preferably without, for after all a fight was a fight.

This unrestricted style of quarrelling suited the Frenchman. At the start, he almost choked Slack to death and

threw him off the platform, which was eight feet high. Fortunately, Slack landed on the heads and outstretched arms of his followers.

Slack, however, won in the fourth round. With an overhead blow he closed Petit's right eye and by a flying tackle, using his head and shoulder for a ram he butted the Frenchman off the platform in his turn. The challenger fell on his back and everyone thought he had been killed. But he staggered to his feet and bowed to Slack that he had enough.

After a German Swiss, Tom Juchau, "the Disher," had fallen before Bili Darts, "the Dyer," for the championship in 1766, and after the Irishman, Michael Ryan, had failed twice to defeat Tom Johnson, champion, the British began to believe that the pugilistic crown was destined to belong forever to an Anglo-Saxon. But Daniel Mendoza, born in London of Spanish-Jewish parents, heard different. Mendoza trounced the best second-raters in the kingdom, and then challenged Richard Humphries to contest for the belt. Mendoza's followers in the Ghetto of



Tom Cribb,
famous English
champion, with
his mauleys up

From an old print

London wagered £20,000. Unable to attend the bout outside the city, many of them arranged to learn the result by a carrier pigeon—white if Mendoza won, black if he lost.

Toward nightfall, they spied a pigeon, barely distinguishable in the twilight and distance, flying toward them from the battle ground. As the bird drew nearer they noted its color—black!

Later, Mendoza's backers recovered their losses when the scientific young Hebrew triumphed over Humphries in two battles. But they lost their gains when Gentleman Jackson, former champion, came out of retirement and hammered Mendoza unconscious by grabbing his long, curly locks in one hand and with the other beating him in the face. Thereafter pugilists shaved their hair close to the bone.

Jackson by this victory became a national hero. To his boxing school came the nobility and gentry, including Tom Moore and Lord Byron, two of his ablest pupils. At Jackson's death the public erected a magnificent statue to his memory.

From Jackson down to 1810, English fighters donnybrooked among themselves. Then a menace descended from across the Atlantic ocean and fought the British champion, Tom Cribb, two bone-crushing, bruising battles. This invader, Tom Molyneaux, a Negro, born a slave on a Virginia plantation, had gained his freedom and \$500 by defeating another slave in a fight at Richmond and winning for his master, Algernon Molyneaux, a \$100,000 bet.

In New York in 1809, Molyneaux assumed the title of champion of America, and a year later in England beat two puddings, whereupon Lord Sackville backed him for £500 against the English champion. Cribb, 200 pounds, half an inch under six feet, and Molyneaux, 199 pounds, stocky, gorilla-armed, five feet 8½ inches high, came together, December 18, 1810, at East Crinsted, England, in a drizzling rain with the temperature near freezing.

These two hard heads almost tore each other to pieces. In the twenty-fourth round, Cribb, bundled in coats and blankets to keep out the chill, sat dazed in his corner. Molyneaux, with swollen lips, both eyes nearly closed, his ribs broken and hen-egg lumps on his forehead, waited and shivered in the center of the ring.

To gain time, the Englishman's seconds accused the black of placing shots in the palms of his hands. Of course, the Negro denied the accusation and opened his fists in proof. Cribb, meanwhile, had recovered and was ready to resume the contest. Unfortunately, in the next round, the Negro, chilled and weak from the loss of blood, while wrestling with Cribb, stumbled and pitched headforemost upon a stake. Stunned, he reeled through a few more rounds, but in the thirty-fourth he crumpled up without being struck and moaned, "Me can fight no more."

An amazed England arranged a second bout for September, 1811. Cribb trained faithfully. Moléneaux, ignorant and ill-advised, his head turned by flattery, dissipated until a layer of fat covered his once magnificent muscles. Even on the morning of the bout he ate a whole chicken and an apple pie and drank a half gallon of porter.

Naturally Cribb won. Inside of twenty minutes, before 20,000 people

gathered around a platform built in a stubble field at Thistleton Gap, he unmercifully trounced the flabby negro, breaking his jaw with a mauling swing.

Cribb rode into London in triumph in a low-necked hack drawn by four horses decked in bird's-eye blue, his colors. He received an enormous loving cup and enough money to open "Tom Cribb's Parlours," famed as serving the best Tom and Jerry in Christendom. The cup was inscribed: "For maintaining the pugilistic reputation of your native country in contending with a formidable foreign antagonist. In that contest, you have given proof that the innovating hand of a foreigner when lifted against a son of Britannia must not only be aided by the strength of a lion but the heart also."

Molyneaux, a physical wreck, died seven years later in the bandroom of the Galway, Ireland, barracks. When Cribb died, his admirers placed a twenty-ton granite monument over his grave, representing the British lion in fight, its paw resting on the urn over which was draped the fighter's belt.

Ireland produced its first world champion pugilist in the great Dan Donnelly, a lanky Gael, 180 pounds in weight and six feet tall, who subdued George Cooper of England, December 13, 1815, on the Curragh of Kildare in twenty-two minutes before 20,000 wildly shouting Irishmen. The English swore Cooper had no chance with the crowd, which still had memories of the Irish rebellion in 1798 and begged Buffing Dan to kill the Briton.

To show he was not afraid to toss his hat into the ring in England, Donnelly invaded London in 1819 and issued a sweeping challenge for a dust-up with any man on the tight little isle. Tom Oliver was the first to accept. Again the Irishman, master of the left hand punch, won, beating Oliver on the turf at Crawley Hurst in one hour and ten minutes by clipping him behind the ear and, for good measure, throwing him with the cross-buttock.

Ireland went delirious. On Donnelly's return, the men of Dublin unhitched the horses from his carriage and fought for the honor of pulling him through the streets. Sir Dan Donnelly, the Irish called him, as rumor insisted the King of England had promised to knight the victor.

England, in an attempt to regain the belt, picked John Carter and hurried him to Dublin to challenge the champion in his own bailiwick. A match set for February 18, 1820, was never fought, for Donnelly took sick and died after drinking cold water following a warm handball game. The whole of Ireland grieved. Mourners at the funeral carried his training gloves on a cushion before the hearse. "Such a buffer as Donnelly," wrote a poet, "Ireland never again will see."

This belief was apparently shared by Tom Langan, Donnelly's successor, for when matched to fight Tom Spring, British champion, he chose black as his colors rather than drag down to defeat the Emerald green of Ireland. Langan fell before Spring in seventy-seven rounds, February 7, 1824, in the presence of a crowd estimated at 35,000 persons at the Worcester race course, England. The English presented their champion with a five gallon silver tankard filled with money.

It was in 1837 that an English

pugilist first invaded the United States. "Deaf 'Un" Burke of London, British champion, followed the Irish champion, Sam O'Rourke, to New Orleans in search of a match, thus keeping up the old feud between the two islands. In the third round of the bout Burke, after hitting one of O'Rourke's seconds, had to flee for his life from the ire of a gathering armed with clubs, pistols, knives and Arkansas toothpicks. As Burke fled someone handed him a bowie knife which enabled him to hold back the crowd long enough to mount a horse and gallop into New Orleans, where he hid in the dressing room of a theatre.

In the century and more that had elapsed since Tom Whittaker took the measure of Italy's best—the first century of international prize-fighting—America had not shone forth as the land of the champion wallower. Her only representative, the Negro Molyneaux, had suffered defeat. In 1860, however, America produced a ring marvel who measured fists with England's best in the greatest bout of all time. From that day on America was definitely on the boxing map of the world.

John C. Heenan, born in Troy, New York, went to Benecia, California, as a boy, where he worked as a blacksmith. The training stood him in good stead when he abandoned the forge and entered the ring. He walked through the lesser boxing fry and finally took on John Morrissey for the championship of America. Morrissey won, but when he retired to enter politics, Heenan assumed the title. Morrissey eventually was elected to Congress.

In 1859 Heenan challenged Tom Sayers of England to contest for the championship belt. The Briton, through the Pugilistic Benevolent Association, accepted on condition that if the American won he would remain to defend the title for three years in England. To this Heenan agreed.

As the day of the battle approached—April 17, 1860—the American eagle screamed and the British lion roared. American artists and writers sent full details of training days. The Atlantic cable having snapped, two American weeklies published fight editions in London for delivery at New York by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which made the Liverpool-New York run in what was then the fastest time on record, nine days, 13½ hours.

The British prime minister, Lord Palmerston, in a speech in the House of Commons defended prize-fighting and sat on the grass at the ringside. Thackeray and Dickens bet on the result. The *London Times*, in opposition to its traditional policy, printed column after column of fight dope.

Heenan, although hounded out of five training quarters and finally arrested and bound over to keep the peace not to engage in a prize fight, trained into excellent condition. He was twenty-six years old, 180 pounds in weight and stood six feet tall. Sayers was thirty-two, scaled 158 pounds and stood five feet 8½ inches.

The fight ended in a draw after 37 rounds, according to the British historians—42 rounds after the American version. English reporters swear Sayers had the Benecia Boy on the verge of a knockout and the American correspondents vow to heaven Heenan was robbed. From start to finish,

(Continued on page 21)

Filling the Ranks of the Breadwinners

The California Department of The American Legion Helps Put Fighting Blood Back into Business

By Fred F. Bebergall
Adjutant, Department of California

THOUSANDS of California ex-service men became economic casualties early this spring. Old General Business Conditions had been maintaining a steady pressure all along the front in the daily battle of life, and, one by one, men who had escaped unscathed from the perils of fighting in France, or at least had found their feet again after being pushed to earth in that fighting, suddenly found themselves victims of the peacetime struggle with circumstances. Against their wishes, they were squeezed away from the firing lines of business and industry and forced into the rest camps and convalescent depots of idleness.

The worst of it was that nobody seemed to be much concerned about the plight of the World War veterans. The public seemed to think that everything connected with the war should be forgotten—even jobless ex-service men. The public ignored the fact that many of these men after sacrificing one or two years of their lives had returned home to find their old jobs occupied by men who had not been in uniform. It ignored the fact, also, that many of those soldiers who had been fortunate enough to land jobs immediately after getting discharged from the Army were the first to lose those jobs when business depression set in, because of the competition of those who, while the war was on, had been training in business instead of in fighting.

All along, The American Legion in California did its best to give temporary assistance to the unemployed veteran. But the numbers of the unemployed kept growing, and it was apparent that the treasures of the posts and department would be heavily strained by the burden of assistance. It was recognized that The American Legion in California was faced with a huge task. And The American Legion did not try to dodge that task. Swinging into line, the whole Legion launched a counter-attack on the forces of old General Business Conditions. The Legion started a state-wide movement to get jobs for the veterans who were out of work.

On the first of May a drive to line up jobs was begun in San Francisco under the guidance of the County Council of San Francisco Posts. Hugh J. Monjar, secretary of the Council, directed the drive. Its two principal objectives were gained—the unemployed were given work; the public and employers generally were impressed with the need and justice of giving employment to veterans. In Fresno, Sacramento, San Diego, Los Angeles and other large centers equally good results were obtained. Everywhere the Legion conducted its campaign with honest fearlessness, not in the spirit of seeking charity, but in the determination

THE SERVICE COLUMN



The unemployed men whose advertisements are in this column served their country during the late war. The Bulletin is conducting this department for them free of charge.

GEORGE C. MATHEWS, 22, married; enlisted twelve days after declaration of war; qualified newspaper mailer; good teamster; came to California, likes it, wants to stay.

EDMUND S. WOLFE, enlisted April 17, 1917; first-class chauffeur; three years with American Ambulance Corps; understands gas and railway engines; engineer and warehouseman; excellent references; wants country job as truckman; native of Iowa; doesn't want to go back.

B. N. TRAVER, 25, married, one child; 14th Infantry in Alaska when war started; machinist and experienced stockkeeper; efficient; good references; would like forest service or timekeeper in logging camp; native of Ohio.

F. W. HUNT, 43; enlisted; experienced furniture references.

How the San Francisco Bulletin cooperated with the Legion—a free want ad column daily on page one

J. H. MAY

that the ex-service men should receive a fair and honest deal from employers. It portrayed the shame of the unemployment situation and argued that the situation must be prevented from growing worse.

More than 600 veterans were given

THE AMERICAN LEGION has found in the nation-wide unemployment situation a crisis calling for its fullest powers of service, and posts everywhere have made the local aspects of this situation the subject of immediate and whole-hearted attention. The accompanying article presents the method pursued by one Legion department in tackling the unemployment question on a state basis, and records the results which it obtained. It contains suggestions worthy of adoption by posts throughout the country faced with similar conditions in their communities.

jobs in San Francisco alone as a result of the two weeks' drive. The methods of providing employment were so simple that they should inspire posts everywhere to undertake similar efforts. The Legion made its drive without financial aid of any sort.

Volunteer workers were called for in order that a systematic canvass might be made. Lists of employers were prepared and the city was mapped out into districts. The lists were placed in the hands of representative San Francisco women who interviewed employers. They argued that, all things being equal, the job should go to the ex-service man.

The newspapers assisted materially in acquainting the public with the urgency of the unemployment situation and the means by which the Legion was trying to improve conditions. The *San Francisco Bulletin* published on its front page for a time a column of want ads setting forth the qualifications of ex-service men seeking employment. Other newspapers in California also gave prominence to the Legion program by daily stories, describing the successful placing of men, and by editorial indorsement of the whole movement. The public also had the unemployment situation brought home to it strikingly when hundreds of jobless veterans, carrying banners, marched in a parade in San Francisco.

The American Legion Employment Bureau in San Francisco had cards printed. These were left in all business establishments by the women workers. Thousands also were mailed out. Theaters and motion picture houses showed slides with "give a job" appeals. These slides bore the address and telephone number of the Legion employment bureau.

One result of the campaign in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities was the displacement of Japanese lawn and garden workers by ex-service men.

Figures tell the best story of the results of the employment drive. In Los Angeles, where the Legion took over the work of relieving unemployment on February 12, 5,642 men have been placed in jobs. In addition, Los Angeles Legionnaires have given free beds to an average of 100 ex-service men a day. (A photograph of the barracks for the jobless which the Los Angeles posts established in a former turnverein hall was published in last week's issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.) Free meals also have been given to 100 men monthly. The employment bureau as well has given to needy ex-service men 260 suits of clothes, 52 extra coats, 60 pairs of trousers, 20 overcoats, 200 suits of underclothing, 200 hats, 150 pairs of shoes, 200 shirts and hundreds of other

(Continued on page 15)

EDITORIAL



I am not a Virginian but an American.—*Patrick Henry.*

The Big Bout

MOST World War veterans of the United States long ago decided for themselves whether Jack Dempsey should or should not have put on the uniform of his country. A jury voted that he was under no legal compulsion to put on that uniform, and to the extent that a man's conduct is governed by what is in his heart and head, Jack Dempsey acted legally within his rights. This magazine has refrained from commenting on the factors of the Dempsey-Carpentier bout arising out of the war records of the contestants. A discussion of those factors now is profitless.

But the national importance which the bout has assumed leads to other reflections. While every American newspaper is burdened with columns of speculation concerning the forthcoming prizefight, there are distributed over the United States tens of thousands of disabled former American soldiers suffering from neglect whose plight goes almost unnoticed in the public prints. Acres of type and photographs for an American prizefighting champion, and scarcely a mention of the tens of thousands of disabled men who are daily battling for their rights against heavy odds imposed by the parsimony of their Government and the apathy of the public.

One voice only at the time this is written has been raised in public reminder of the contrast between the hero worship of the man who will represent this country in the ring and the forgetfulness of the men who fought in France. Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts declared on the floor of the House of Representatives that "the millions which the Dempsey-Carpentier bout will cost the public could easily be devoted to the pay of the real fighting men." But that was a voice in the wilderness of thoughtlessness.

On July 2d the international skirmish known as the Dempsey-Carpentier bout will be over. Let us hope that from then on the American public will show some of the same enthusiasm as it watches the efforts of the American veterans fighting for justice.

Logic

The Senate passed today Senator Underwood's bill extending the Federal Compensation Act to include civilians who served with the American armies abroad in the World War. Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah), opposing the measure, said it might result in "a lot of swivel chair heroes" getting money from the treasury unjustly.

THIS recent dispatch from Washington constitutes a most positive sign that the Senate will pass the adjusted compensation bill for World War veterans at this session.

For, after voting that the annual \$240 bonus paid all government employees in the United States during the war should also be paid to the civilian employees who served with the Army in France, could the Senate even by the most outrageous distortion of logic refuse to vote for the bill which makes up for the veterans of the World War, whose Army pay was a pittance, only a part of the financial losses they sustained while serving their country?

The Legion's Sympathy

THE sympathy of The American Legion at this time goes out not only to the bereaved family of Commander Galbraith, but also to the two other faithful Legion workers who were victims of the same accident which cost the National Commander his life. Milton J. Foreman, Illinois national executive committeeman and Henry J. Ryan, Director of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, lie, as this is written, in an Indianapolis hospital, the former badly injured, the latter suffering from apparently minor hurts and

a severe nervous shock. To these loyal workers the Legion accords the full tribute due the soldier who suffers in line of duty, for it was in an effort to catch a train that was to bear Commander Galbraith and Mr. Foreman to an important Legion conference that the lamentable accident occurred.

This is not the first time that a prominent Legion worker has been badly injured in pursuit of his duties. Rev. Francis A. Kelly, National Chaplain for 1919-1920, was the victim of an automobile collision in St. Louis, while going to visit disabled men in hospitals, which left its permanent mark.

The high cause of The American Legion is dignified still further by the suffering that its chosen leaders have met in the performance of their service.

Figures that Count

A FAVORITE argument against adjusted compensation for World War veterans has been this: "If the veteran gets a bonus, he will squander it."

A Minneapolis trust company has given the answer to this argument. By special arrangement with the commission charged with disbursing the Minnesota state bonus, this trust company advanced \$2,265,000 to 3,924 ex-service men. Of these 3,924 men, 70 percent increased their own bank accounts with the money paid them and 26 percent opened savings accounts at once. That is how 96 percent of these men "squandered" their bonus money.

The nosy, pharisaical objectors who argue that the way to save the ex-service man's money is not to give him any will hardly contend that the veterans of the other 47 States are less competent to handle their own affairs than are the veterans of Minnesota.

What Shall the Label Be?

WHEN, thanks to the open sesame of the Legion button, you fall into talk with a fellow member, what is the first thing you say to him? Is it friend, captain, Jack, mister, buddy, comrade, or what?

There is a good chance, if you hail from Indiana way, that your words of greeting will be "Hello, Al." This is the salutation being boomed by *Hello, Al*, official publication of John Miller Post of Michigan City, Ind. The significance of the letters, AL is obvious.

It took some time to develop a name for American soldiers. "Sammy" and "Amex," praise heaven, were early casualties, and the attempt to make "doughboy" apply to everyone from Generals March and Pershing and Admiral Sims and Benson down was properly objected to by the arm to which that title had belonged for generations. If embattled America had had to hold itself in leash until "Yank" was accepted some important engagements would have had to be postponed. But once "Yank" went over, it went big.

The Legion, too, has written a notable record of accomplishment without having arrived at a satisfactory label for its individual membership. What shall it be? Buddy, comrade, Al, or—well, what have *you* to suggest?

Consistent?

CITING the instance of the young man who went away to war leaving a girl, a job and two friends and came back to find that one of his friends had his girl and the other his job, the Indianapolis *News* remarks that in the present unemployment period "the soldier is going after his old place in the economic scheme, and the competition is good for the country."

The editorial from which this extract was taken continues:

The former service men are finding that even the employers who two years ago gave preference to returned soldiers are losing some of their enthusiasm for the policy of rewarding service men. Some of the service men are resentful and are aligned with those demanding the bonus, but most of them are inclined to start all over again, confident that the man who was able to serve during the war will in the long run render a good account of himself in a struggle with men who tenaciously held on to an economic advantage gained during the absence of service men.

As this editorial indicates, the Indianapolis *News* consistently opposes adjusted compensation. It also has been conspicuous for its patriotic cartoons.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

The Days of Real Sport

To the Editor: How the stories on the sport pages of the newspapers these days do carry my mind back to the days of the A. E. F.! Here's a sample from the *Des Moines Register*:

"Dempsey proved a good marksman, as he shattered an earthen bowl with the third shot, breaking the target from 100 yards. After the shooting contest Dempsey laid around the house playing a phonograph, talking and reading. He laughed at reports that he was studying French."

Marksmanship and studying French! The things we, too, used to worry about. And I note on another sport page that Dempsey "was out on the beach for the first time without his well-known olive-drab sweater."—W. C. W., *Sac City, Ia.*

Mutual Disaster

To the Editor: Regarding the suggestions of W. C. S. that the Legion establish a mutual benefit association to provide against death, my opinion is that the Legion should not fall into the trap that so many fraternal societies have dug for themselves. Statistics show that within the past forty years 3,500 fraternal insurance companies have been started in this country and that 3,000 of them have failed after an average existence of fifteen years.

In the early years the cost of insurance is low and the expense ratio is small, but in an organization whose members are limited to a certain total, the total of premiums received will gradually decrease, while the benefits paid out will gradually increase.

To cite an extreme possible case, just before the last living member of the Legion turns up his toes he would have to borrow money for his funeral. Of course he would have the pleasure of knowing that he had helped pay the funeral expenses of every other member who had gone before him.

The old line life insurance companies know how the subject should be handled. They also are subject to legislation which protects the policy holder completely. Did you ever know a benefit society that has never been stirred up by the remarks that so and so must have a drag with the treasurer, "he's allus gettin' sick"?—H. E. P. X., *Tulsa, Okla.*

The Merchant Marine

To the Editor: In a recent issue I noticed a letter from Harry P. Barton in which he says that it was unjust not to give the merchant marine the \$80 bonus paid sailors and soldiers on discharge. He forgets to remind us that merchant marine men got approximately three times the pay of a seaman of the Navy, and, in addition, a bonus paid them during the service. Counting the bonus, the merchant marine able seaman received \$112 a month; a seaman in the Navy drew \$38.40 a month. I agree with Mr. Barton that the merchant marine men did their bit.—RODERICK D. MACDOUGAL, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

To the Editor: Hats off to our comrade who called attention in a recent issue to the fact that the men of the merchant marine have been overlooked. But what we hope for, above all, is some form or recognition from the Government, preferably a discharge certificate of which we could feel proud, in place of the miserable looking one sent us by the Shipping Board and typewritten on the board's ordinary letter-head.

Those who contend that we received much higher pay than men in the Army and Navy

forget that we had to buy all our own clothing, pay full fare on railroads, that we received no pay while on furlough and had to pay our own fare to whatever seaport we were ordered. And, very important consideration, we were not entitled to government insurance, although we experienced the same risks as the Army and Navy. Anyone who thinks the merchant marine was a bed of roses is all wrong.—DOUGLAS F. PALMER, formerly of the crew of Army Transport *Amphion*, Stamford, Conn.

Give the Countersign

To the Editor: I am of opinion that The American Legion should institute some sort of a secret code or password to be used by strange members to prove that they are actual members. At present any individual, be he slacker or hero, can procure a Legion button and represent himself as a member. All other societies have a secret means of identification of strange members, but we have none. Through this laxity we are liable to be exploited by mendicants. During the present period of unemployment many professional moochers can easily get by unmolested. I think some means of identification should be devised by National Headquarters and then forwarded to each Post Commander, then through him be communicated to each member of his Post.—PATRICK A. DOOLIN, *Lemont, Ill.*

After the Armistice

To the Editor: It has come to my attention at both the post where I joined the Legion and where I am living at present that certain men are not allowed to become members of the Legion because they were not in active service at the time the Armistice was signed. At first glance this seems only fair and right; after studying it closely, I must say that I believe the Legion is keeping a lot of good men from membership.

Take the man who enlisted at the end of 1917 or in the spring of 1918 in the Dental Department or the Engineering Corps; he was very apt not to receive a call until after the Armistice. He may have been one of the most patriotic of men, but he cannot benefit by or be a benefit to the Legion because of a technicality. I am not speaking without some knowledge of the facts and have in mind a case where a young man who could easily have avoided the draft enlisted early in 1918 and put in a petition for immediate call. He got his call within a week after the Armistice and served for three months. He was one of the men most instrumental in forming a Legion post in his home town, and after the post was established found he could not belong. Is this fair? Is the Legion going to be narrow-minded in a matter of this kind? Shouldn't all men who enlisted in order to serve the U. S. A. in this last war be eligible whether they were called at once or on November 20, 1918? Let's have a new understanding on this technicality, for such I believe it is. Let's take in the men who were on inactive duty when the Armistice was signed as well as those on active duty.—W. B. BELLACK, *Lange-Ostrander Post, Columbus, Wis.*

Blue Laws and Mangers

To the Editor: I wonder if the real reason for blue laws and prohibitory laws, both proposed and existing, could not be found in the fact that the reformer or the sponsor for the restrictions on liberty and the pursuit of happiness works from his own little platform of likes and dislikes, taking absolutely no thought of what may be the desires and pleasures of others.

A well-known gentleman named Aesop

once wrote of a dog to whose epicurean palate plebeian hay was most distasteful. Therefore he reasoned that hay should not be used for food and, constituting himself an enforcement officer, took up his station in the manger and by growlings and barkings held off those of the barnyard family who appreciated their breakfast food.

C. B. W. says in a recent issue, "I do not believe in suppression of Sunday baseball, but I do believe movies should be closed on Sundays." I wonder if C. B. W. ever worked six nights out of every week. If so, and he found that on Sunday night when he wanted to enjoy a film play the powers that be had ruled that movie palaces remain closed on that night, I will venture that his thoughts and expressions would be of an even more intense degree of dark blueness than any of the blue laws.

I am a night-hawk and since I have worked in places where Sunday movies were taboo I know the feeling.—J. D. S., *San Diego, Calif.*

Longevity Back Pay

To the Editor: Mr. Slater of St. Paul, Minn., whose request that National Guard officers with longevity back pay claims communicate with him, will be interested to know that Representative Johnson of South Dakota has introduced a Bill, H. R. 5423, which would amend the present law, so that time from August 5, 1917, to July 9, 1918, may be included in the computation of longevity pay for other than Regular Army officers. The present law gives such officers longevity pay from July 9, 1918, and the intention of the framers of this law apparently was to make the pay retroactive, but a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury operated against this. The officers interested in this bill ought to ask their Congressmen and Senators to support it.—WALTER E. CONEY, *Savannah, Ga.*

A Poppy Plan

To the Editor: In view of the fact that the Legion has adopted the Flanders poppy as its official flower to wear on Memorial Day and Armistice Day, wouldn't it be a good idea if the Emblem Department of the Legion arranged to have these made by the many disabled ex-service men who are now in hospitals and able to do only light work, and then have them sold at reasonable price by the Emblem Department?

The demand for these will grow from year to year and many disabled men who are able to do only light work could make them up during all the year and make quite a sum of money for themselves in this way.

Certainly Legion members would appreciate the fact that they were helping one of their disabled comrades whenever they bought and wore a poppy in this manner.—H. D. C., *New York City.*

Not All

To the Editor: Mr. Beinke certainly speaks his mind, if any, regarding the girls of today. But the young man is wrong. Of course there are many girls today who do not realize what it means to work, but here is one who does have to work. I support a mother. I do not go to dances, although I should like to go once in a while. I do not crave a fur coat. I do not wear my dresses to my knees. I do not have a jazz walk. I do love to cook, keep house and sew and would rather work at home than elsewhere. But in this shuffle of life, the cards that have come to me make me play a different hand. I happen to be without a home and my father died when I was very young. So Mr. Beinke's blanket indictment does not hold true in my case.—G. H., *Greenville, S. C.*

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department.

Unavailable manuscript will be returned when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Next Year—Maybe

"Look here!" bellowed an irate customer in the general store of Four Corners. "You say you won't sell me a shovel unless I get a permit from the authorities and sign my name in that book. What's the big idea?"

"We ain't takin' chances," answered Proprietor Hoskins firmly. "Gov'ment's mighty keerful these days. You fellers buy a shovel, dig up the ground, plant barley, make it into malt, and there you are. No sir-reel!"

Some Editing Needed

A movie actor was up before the bar of justice charged with bigamy.

"I'll give you one chance to explain yourself," said the judge. "The records clearly show that you married your second wife a month before you were divorced from your first. How about it?"

"It's this way, Your Honor," returned the defendant, unperturbed. "In our business we never take the scenes in the order they appear on the screen—sometimes the last scene is taken first. If you'll only let me call up the continuity man at our studio, I'm sure he can straighten it out."

Too True

The Armistice Day orator waved his arms dramatically and pointed to a one-legged soldier in the front row.

"By what will you, my brave man, remember this glorious day?" he shouted in ringing tones.

"It was the day I got my last free auto ride," replied the veteran wearily.

Set a Date

North: "How does Senator Bulger stand on the proposition?"

West: "When?"

Democratic Cuss

A recruit from the country stood in the company street and for the first time saw the colonel striding down that thoroughfare. He watched the officer returning the salutes of his hundreds of official inferiors, first to the right, then to the left, till he seemed to wave his arm at every man in sight.

"Well," drawled the rookie. "Whoever that guy is, he sure is durn popular."

Two in One

"Robert," said the mother sternly to her offspring who had just broken a window with a baseball, "I'm going to give you a good whipping—not because you broke the window, but because you broke your promise to me that you would stop playing ball near the house."

"Aw, ma," whimpered the boy, "can't you do it for breakin' the window? Dad'll have to lick somebody for that."

Well Then, Who Was He?

Teacher: "For whom was this country named?"

Pupil: "Americus Vespuceius."

Teacher: "Correct, and who was he?"

Pupil: "He was press agent for Christopher Columbus."

Hardest of All

Kind Old Lady: "And what battles were you in?"

Disabled Soldier: "I was at Belleau Wood, Château Thierry, the Argonne and the whole Government Compensation Campaign."

Nerve

"Young man, I admire your nerve—asking for my daughter's hand."

"Good Heavens, sir! You don't mean to say she's as bad as all that!"

The Burning Question

Guff: "Some bandits robbed the bank and escaped in your car."

Nuff: "Robbed the bank? Well then, maybe they can afford to run the car."

Such Carelessness

It was visiting day at the jail and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."

Stickler for Etiquette

He was the most down-and-out looking specimen who had applied at the back door of this particular farmhouse for many a year. The housewife viewed him with disgust.

"My goodness!" she exclaimed. "I don't believe you've washed for a year."

"Just about that," agreed the hobo. "You see, I only washes before I eats."

The Great Advantage

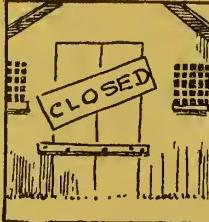
Mother: "Why do you wish to be a great general like Sherman?"

Willie: "So's I can say things like he did and not get licked."



A Tin Fish Story
If there should be another war,
I'd make each U-boat quail;
Old Neptune I'd persuade to pour
Salt water on its tail.

No Regrets
Closed are the gates of yesterday.
Nor am I sorry, strange to say,
That I shall never darken more
The portals of the guardhouse door.



The "Ate" in Aviate
An aviator whom I knew
Was called a "bird-man." Twas a true
And well earned title—I have viewed
This creature ostrich-ize his food.

Tried Is Right

"You regard him as a tried friend?"

"Yes. I tried to borrow a fiver from him."

Immaterial to Him

"When does the five-thirty train leave?" shouted a belated passenger, bursting in at the station door.

"Five-thirty," replied a porter.

"Well, the post-office clock is twenty-eight minutes past five and the town hall clock is thirty-two minutes past. Which am I to go by?"

"Ye can go by any clock ye want but ye can't go by the train, because it's gone."

Hopelessly Divided

"On what grounds did she get a separation?"

"Incompatibility. They never could agree on the disposition of the family raisins."

Necessary Qualification

Flubb: "Dobson calls himself a man of parts."

Dubb: "He must be to run that automobile he owns."

Too Good

"Well, Alice," said a southern woman to a colored girl formerly in her employ, "I hear that you have married."

"Yassum, Ah done got me a husband now."

"Is he a good provider, Alice?"

"Yassum. He's a powerful good provider, but Ah's powerful skeered he's gwine git catched at it."

Generous Bequest

There recently died in Illinois an aged farmer, reputed to be wealthy. After his death, however, it was discovered he left nothing. And his will ran like this:

"In the name of God, amen. There's only one thing I have. I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted it. Now they can have it."

Name Your Own Railroad

"Is this called a fast train?" demanded an impatient passenger.

"It sure is," answered the conductor proudly.

"Well, in that case would you mind my getting off to see what it is fast to?"

Unfair Advantage

In conversation with Muriel, Myrtle confidentially announced that the engagement of their mutual friend Melissa to the young minister was off.

"She told me he was awfully nice in many ways," went on Myrtle, "but he was horribly jealous and took undue advantage of his position."

"How was that?"

"Well, every time she had an engagement to motor with some other man, he would pray for rain."

Strength of Will

The defendant, accused of stealing chickens, had been duly examined in court and at the conclusion the judge said:

"As I understand it, Sam, you entered the henhouse and then, deciding to resist temptation, left it. Is that correct?"

"Yassuh, Jedge. Dass about right."

"In that case, can you explain how two of the hens were missing?"

"It was jes' dis way, Jedge. I took 'em. I reckoned I was entitled to dat many fo' leavin' de res'."



Communication with Mars is unexpectedly established due to Slug-'em-out Crashbo of the Pingleburg Pirates being fed a slow one with the bases full

Taking the Joy Out of Life for Herr Bergdoll of Eberbach

COMPARED with Philip Nolan, the fictional man without a country, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll is a moral Lilliputian, but it may be wondered at this writing whether Bergdoll does not feel some of the same emotions that overwhelmed the hero of Edward Everett Hale's classic story of American patriotism. Even the calloused Bergdoll must feel occasional twinges of remorse as the realization of national ostracism grows upon him, as he beholds the walls of the world closing in upon him in Eberbach, Germany, as he sounds the positiveness of the taboo which his native land has erected against him.

One by one events have shaped themselves against America's champion slacker and each new happening brings him nearer to retribution and the outstretched arm of Uncle Sam. As he contemplates what has happened, what is happening and conjectures what is going to happen, Bergdoll must wish that he had chosen to remain in a prison barracks at Governor's Island, and had never started on his trip for mythical buried gold or completed the flight that caused a whole nation to turn its eyes his way and raise its voice demanding his recapture.

Perhaps the hardest blow that has fallen on Bergdoll in the whole period since he first defied the power of the whole United States Government was the seizure of his money and property late last month by Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, formerly chairman of The American Legion's National Legislative Committee and now national Legion executive committeeman from Delaware. Mr. Miller in the World War had worked his way upward from private to lieutenant colonel, and when he was made Alien Property Custodian this spring it occurred to him that his old buddies might be grateful if he should solve the problem of "how to get Bergdoll."

Bergdoll, since his arrival in Baden after his escape from his soldier guards in Philadelphia, had been playing an annoying role. Believing himself beyond the reach of the American Government, he had assumed a contempt toward his homeland. In statements he issued, he taunted American officials and glorified himself. Posing for photographs to be sent back to the United States, he exhibited a broad smile complicated by a sardonic bravado. He spent his time guzzling Eberbach beer, motoring and fishing for trout. With plenty of German money, marks translated from American dollars, with a lifetime longing for publicity gratified, he was convinced that Eberbach was the top of the world.

Mr. Miller shattered this contentment when he took possession of all the property Bergdoll had left behind in Philadelphia, valued at three quarters of a million dollars and consisting mostly of cash in banks and of mortgages. Colonel Miller seized not only Grover Bergdoll's property. He took possession also of the property of Bergdoll's mother and his brothers, to preclude the possibility that Grover's

relatives might still supply him with money.

Furthermore, by the terms of the law under which the seizure was made the embargo was made complete. All persons were forbidden to send him money or even mail. The seizure places Bergdoll's property in the same classification as the property of enemy aliens seized during the war. Its owner cannot regain possession until Congress, after the declaration of peace between the United States and Germany, has made provisions for its disposal. And in any event, to regain his property Grover Bergdoll would have to return to the United States. But, should he return,



A field glass such as the Yank in this striking poster of Memphis (Tenn.) Post No. 1 has to his peepers isn't always necessary if you're reconnoitering for more members for your post. You can spot 'em just as well with the naked eye and bring 'em in the way the Memphis buddies did—in platoons. The Memphis Post recently entered a float in the local Clean-Up Day Parade and showed official Signal Corps war movies for a five-day run.

he knows he will be arrested immediately to complete the five-year prison term which he was serving at the time of his escape. Bergdoll, at the moment this is written, is in the position of a diver far under water who discovers that his air line is failing. The line which has been pumping marks from Philadelphia to Baden has been cut. The friendless Bergdoll threatens to become also the penniless Bergdoll.

And if the contemplation of this action which threatens him is not sufficient, Bergdoll must see a further cause for alarm in negotiations which have been proceeding between the United States and the Canadian and British authorities. At the request of The American Legion, the Canadian Great War Veterans Association has indicated that it will if necessary ask the Canadian parliament to authorize special steps to be taken to have Bergdoll and his chauffeur, Ike Stecher, brought back

from Germany for trial on the charge of violating the passport regulations. There has been an interchange of messages between the Canadian and British authorities on the possibilities of obtaining Bergdoll's surrender by the German Government and at this writing it appears likely that the Canadian officials will determine the procedure necessary for prosecution.

Bergdoll and Stecher used passports made out in the names of Canadians. If the German Government should deliver Bergdoll to the Canadians for trial, it is considered certain that Canada would, after the trial, send the two men across the border into the arms of waiting American officials.

Public demand for Bergdoll's capture rose high in the United States following the unsuccessful attempt of two sergeants of the American Forces in Germany to take him prisoner in Eberbach. When the crowd of German civilians intervened and enabled him to escape and when Charles Neaf and Frank Zimmer, the American sergeants, were arrested by the German authorities, Bergdoll's conceit became intolerably inflated. Believing himself invulnerable, he ridiculed all discussions of his possible recapture. He gave boasting testimony at the trial of the two American sergeants and regarded the release of the two sergeants as a personal victory because it was granted on terms that specified that the American Army would make no effort forcibly to arrest Bergdoll on German soil.

Now, as Grover Bergdoll, at this writing, motors in and out of Eberbach or fishes beside swift little trout streams, he must be disturbed at thoughts of the future. No longer can he be cocksure of continued freedom. No longer can he feel that he is spending a holiday awaiting a presidential proclamation of amnesty that will charitably exempt him from all punishment. Six months ago it seemed that all his optimism was justified and that he was a living proof that the United States Government could be defied with impunity. But now the Government has already shown that it could reach his pocketbook even though it must postpone touching his person.

While Grover Bergdoll in Germany waits in the shadow of approaching punishment, his mother carries on the legal battle in which she has been engaged ever since Grover and his brother, Erwin, first sought flight rather than put on olive drab under the draft law. In the middle of May she was sentenced in the United States District Court in Philadelphia to pay a fine of \$7,000 or serve one year in prison for the part she took in the escape of her sons from the draft. In defending Grover in his various trials, she has paid almost \$50,000 in attorney's fees. She was questioned for several days by the special congressional committee which conducted the investigation to determine the responsibility for Grover's escape and flight to Germany.

Mrs. Bergdoll has been circulating petitions for the release of Erwin Bergdoll from Fort Leavenworth prison and has announced she expects to make a personal appeal to President Harding for pardons for both her sons. Erwin Bergdoll surrendered voluntarily and stood trial for the charge of draft desertion.

Filling the Ranks of the Breadwinners

(Continued from page 9)

articles of wearing apparel. To men going out into the country on jobs 250 blankets were given.

The Bureau also has loaned an average of \$100 monthly to needy ex-service men with families, and it has paid \$40 or \$50 monthly in carfare to enable men to reach their new jobs. At the time the Legion bureau started operating there were between 8,000 and 9,000 men out of work in Los Angeles and vicinity. It is estimated that this total has been reduced to 1,500 or 2,000.

Oakland also maintains an employment bureau. It has furnished jobs to more than 150 men a month. Not only large employers of labor, but also the smaller factories and business houses have been induced to make places for men who otherwise would be unable to maintain themselves usefully in society. Four hundred ex-service men were still jobless in Oakland in mid-May.

In San Diego unemployment among ex-service men has been rendered a less serious problem by the co-operation of The American Legion and employers, and very few veterans are seeking work at the time this is written. Fifty ex-service men have been applying for employment daily at the employment bureau maintained by the Legion in Fresno. Of the unemployed in Sacramento, estimated at 2,000, few are said to be ex-service men, a fact that is attributed to the close contact maintained by the Legion with employers.

The constant liaison between the Legion and employers is more important even than a sharp drive of short duration. If employers come to have the feeling that they need only call upon the Legion when they have a position vacant, if they learn by experience that their confidence will not be disappointed, their good will toward the Legion becomes an ever-accumulating asset. The public campaign has demonstrated its great value in arousing sentiment and focusing public attention on the ex-service men's need of employment. It has given employment to thousands of men who needed it. But its permanent value will rest in the fact that employers have acquired the habit of calling upon the Legion not only when an extraordinary situation exists, but also in normal times.

Baby

By THOMAS J. MURRAY

I've heard the lyric praise of baby's eyes,

And known the rapture of my baby's smiles;

I've listened to the counter-tenor's sighs
Of love disasters through his baby's wiles;

I felt this was a most precocious child
To sway the heart affairs of men mature—

The truth broke on me and it made me wild,

She's twenty-one, and works the vamping lure.



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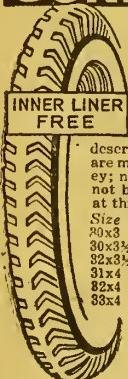
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THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The purpose of this department is to reflect the national activities of the Women's Auxiliary and to convey suggestions and ideas between units. Contributions should be sent to Miss Pauline Curnick, National Executive Secretary, Women's Auxiliary, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, who also will answer questions pertaining to the Auxiliary.

Past, Present and Future

THERE is no organization of women in the world today which has for a background a more glorious panorama of heroism and history, for a future such an opportunity for service, as the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion. Its very inception was an outgrowth of the spirit of service. Our women, who sat in the Red Cross sewing rooms, sewing hundreds of garments, rolling hundreds of bandages, who served long weary hours in the canteens, information booths, hospitals and recreational centers, were not willing to set aside the idea of service when their men laid down their arms.

They saw too clearly the broken spirits and bodies, the pangs of readjustment, the incalculable harm that indifference and negligence could work during this period. So they were anxious to serve. Bodies of women organized for the purpose of service petitioned the temporary national organization of The American Legion, commonly known as the Committee of Thirty-Four, for recognition prior to the First National Convention at Minneapolis, November 10-12, 1919. This committee did not feel sufficiently empowered to grant recognition to any of the representatives of these organizations. The Convention therefore provided a committee to meet with all of these representatives and carefully took their arguments under consideration.

It was finally decided to build an affiliated women's organization of the Legion from the ground up for the following reasons: first, that none of the petitioning organizations was sufficiently organized in all parts of the country to make it truly representative of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of men of The American Legion; second, that the officers in practically every one of these organizations were not truly representative of the membership; third, that all organizations desiring recognition differed in their eligibility requirements, so that to grant recognition to one would alienate the other.

So by an act of the Minneapolis Convention, the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion came into being. This was in 1919. By the last week of September, 1920, the organization work had gone forward at the rate of some 108 units a month, with a total of 1,329 units in all.

The Second National Convention of the Legion at Cleveland in September, 1920, realizing the importance of perfecting the Women's Auxiliary organization in state and nation, went on record for a more definite and intensive organization policy. Under this policy the organization has grown until it is now the largest women's organization in the world, embodying the greatest number of subsidiary units. There are today 4,000 units of the Women's Auxiliary in fifty-one departments of the American Legion, an increase of 150 percent since the Cleveland Convention.

Permanent state organizations have been perfected in the following States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Washington. Temporary organizations are functioning in Montana, Kentucky, Maine, and Illinois. At this writing the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, Nevada, Montana, Colorado and

Georgia are planning early conventions for the purpose of forming permanent state organizations.

The work that has been accomplished by the women of the Auxiliary during the past year is manifold. Endless good for the disabled, both through the influence of the women upon legislation and by personal visits, community reforms, child welfare—the Auxiliary has played an important part in the life of practically every State and community.

The future of its work is unlimited. The organization possibilities alone are stupendous. At the present time little more than one-third of the actual organization work is done. The Auxiliary's potential membership, at a conservative estimate, is three times that of the Legion. Our work is not completed when a little band of ten or fifteen women get together, sign the charter and organize. Our aim is 100 percent organization—every wife, mother, sister and daughter of every member of The American Legion. And she must be more than a member whose dues are paid, whose name is listed on our rolls—a real working member. She must help crystallize the ideals of The American Legion into service consecrated by "our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Real Help for the Disabled

"THE effect of the interest manifested by the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion, through its visiting committees, on the daily life of the sick and disabled ex-service men is wonderful," the Department of Minnesota states. "When one considers the attitude of these men toward the Government and toward the public when the Auxiliary began its work with their present attitude, one is convinced beyond the possibility of doubt that the Auxiliary has been a great force in real Americanization.

"A most healthful movement is now in practice, that of taking the work which the men are doing in the way of weaving baskets, etc., and disposing of it for profit at the Auxiliary's various centers. The local unit devises the ways and means.

"Already some of the men have been made happy in the thought that they have really earned money of their own. And the money serves to buy them things they need. They, too, feel a genuine regard for the Government and an affection for the people, some of whom place orders for them to execute. Auxiliary members, in addition to helping them commercially, visit with them and impress upon them the fact that they are not forgotten either by the Government or the people."

The immediate relief of veterans of the World War was urged at the first annual caucus of the Women's Auxiliary of the Department of Virginia held last month at Richmond Post headquarters. The caucus was attended by women from every Auxiliary unit in the State.

"Like a canteen overseas for good cheer." That is what the men of Craig Post of Rockford, Ill., say about the refreshments that the Women's Auxiliary serve them after their meetings. The Auxiliary gave the post ten dozen cups and plates for the post kitchen. A few weeks earlier they had presented the men with a seven-oven gas stove.

What activity or group of activities have been most successful and have had the most helpful reaction upon your unit? This department is anxious to print replies to this inquiry for the guidance of other units. This is your opportunity to make your experience of practical benefit to the other units of the Auxiliary. Write Miss Curnick at the address given at the head of this column, briefly outlining your answers to the above question.

Paste This in Your Geography

THOSE Legionnaires who attended the Second National Convention at Cleveland last fall will recall a lusty slogan that boomed across the convention hall ever and anon, on the slightest provocation or on no provocation at all, and that echoed along the files of the two-hours' long parade. The slogan, in fact, is well known to hundreds of thousands of Legionnaires who did not go to Cleveland. It is even possible that certain badly dented veterans of the Umpth Landwehr Division would wiggle an ear if someone bellowed it at them, for before echoing along Cleveland's streets, this cry had been flung by the Ninety-first American Division across the defiles of the Argonne and the rolling farmland bordering on the Meuse. "Powder River, a mile wide and an inch deep and runs uphill! Let 'er buck!"

And now here comes some original dope on the one and only Powder River from Valentin Colonna, Adjutant of the Department of Wyoming, who writes:

"In a recent invitation from the Montana Department to attend their state convention I was informed by Ben Barnett, the Adjutant, that if I wanted to know to whom Powder River belongs, I had best attend. With regard to this, and likewise with the proper censoring of the foregoing, I would like to state that Powder River heads in Natrona County, Wyoming, and flows north through Johnson County, where the north fork of the Powder has its source and also where exists Powder River Post of The American Legion, Department of Wyoming, not Montana.

"Powder River continues north through Johnson County, which by the way was the scene of one of the most sanguinary conflicts ever staged in the old West—the Johnson County cattle war. Continuing north through the Crazy Woman country, it flows into Sheridan County (a short hour's distance from where I am writing this). Passing across a corner of good old Campbell County it runs into Montana, crossing the state line at the center of township 58, N. R., 75 W Sixth P. M. Powder River County in Montana is named after it.

"But what I wish to tell the entire civilized world is this—that Powder River, though it may be only 'a mile wide and an inch deep' in some places; though it may not have jungles bordering it infested with chattering monkeys like the Orinoco; though it may not be mentioned in the fabled books of Ind as a fairy river, nor yet be blue and sung about like the Danube, nor have its banks dotted with breweries and castles like the Rhine; though it may not be as holy as the Ganges (but the Powder is just as muddy); though the sunny Nile may have its sphinxes, pyramids, its Cairo and its Fatimas—the Powder has its quicksands, its cowmen and its Bull Durham.

"I do not wish to excite any jealous rage in the breast of the Montana adjutant, but, in a mild manner of speaking, I do wish to tell the Legionnaires in other parts of the world who may have heard about this famous river that it is a Wyoming river. It was so before the war, even so before Volstead, so it is today and so it will be for ever. Amen. The Powder cannot change its source."

Can Any Post Beat It?

SEVENTEEN nationalities are represented in the membership of Frontenac Post, in the coal mining region of Kansas, where the Legion's strength is steadily growing. The nationalities and the numbers of their representatives are: Italian, 23; American, 17; German, 17; Irish, 14; Austrian, 11; English, 9; French, 8; Scotch, 6; Danish, 3; Belgian, 2; Russian, 2; Polish, Swedish, Mexican, Spanish, Norwegian and Welsh, 1 each. Many of these men are but one generation removed from foreign birth—but, despite the different strains of ancestry in their blood the post is a thoroughly harmonious unit and, needless to say, greatly interested in the Legion's Americanization program.

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We want to secure complete rosters giving the names and full addresses of men who served with the following divisions: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 27th, 35th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 80th. Send sample sheet of list and give full particulars regarding number of names, price per thousand, etc.

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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence in the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

Signal Corps Photos and Movies

PROFITEERING in the sale of the Government's war pictures continues to go on. The great demand among veterans for photographic records of the part they played in the World War is being capitalized by commercial companies, organized especially for the purpose, advertising extensively and selling the pictures at an increase of from 100 to 600 percent over the government prices. It appears that this profiteering is within the law and that therefore nothing can be done except to disseminate among ex-service folk as broadcast as possible the information as to how they may secure the pictures direct from the Government at government prices.

The Signal Corps has 75,000 different scenes and more than 1,000,000 feet of motion picture film illustrating the activities of the American Army at home and in France, England, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Germany, Siberia, and elsewhere.

The Signal Corps has supplied every public library in the country with a catalogue containing numbers and descriptions of all pictures and instructions for ordering them. It has also compiled and has ready to mail out to any one interested catalogues of the pictures taken of the activities of any and all divisions.

Copies of these pictures may be obtained from the Photographic Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, Washington, D. C., at prices as follows:

For the standard print, 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, 15 cents per copy; enlargements, per copy, 11 x 14 inches, black and white, 40 cents, sepia, 45 cents; 14 x 17 inches, black and white, 55 cents, sepia, 65 cents; 16 x 20 inches, black and white, 80 cents, sepia, 90 cents; 18 x 22 inches, black and white, 90 cents, sepia, \$1.00; 20 x 24 inches, black and white, \$1.15, sepia, \$1.25; for motion-picture film, positive print, 10 cents a foot, duplicate negative, 80 cents a foot.

Where possible, orders should be made by catalogue numbers. Where access to a catalogue is impracticable, or where some picture or pictures wanted cannot be found listed in the catalogue, the Photographic Section of the Signal Corps will make a search for the scenes desired if the customer will write in naming the scene, action, location, organization or individual concerned.

The motion-picture film has been card indexed so that reels descriptive of the activities of any Division may be had. A composite picture of five reels called "Flashes" has been got up which is proving attractive to ex-service audiences. The Signal Corps will furnish Government motion-picture films for display by posts of The American Legion free of cost, provided the Post pays the traveling expenses of a guard for the picture and that no charge is made to those to whom the picture is shown.

All orders, either for still or motion pictures, must be accompanied by money order, certified check or cash. Postage stamps cannot be accepted.

The Signal Corps has sold more than a half million prints to date and several million feet of motion picture reels. There is great danger that the Photographic

Section of the Signal Corps will be greatly handicapped in filling orders in the future because of the fact that Congress cut the appropriation for salaries in this department from \$62,000 to \$30,000, necessitating a reduction of fifty percent in office personnel.

Appointments to Grade of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army

THERE are 3,000 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army. Examinations for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant will be held August 22, 1921.

Those interested should make application prior to this date to the corps commander of the army corps area in which they live. All applications are to be received and acted upon by the corps area commanders, who are charged as well with conducting both preliminary and final examinations. Application blanks may be had at any military post or station, through which post or station they may be best forwarded to corps area headquarters.

Each candidate for appointment must be a citizen of the United States between twenty-one and thirty years of age. At the time of final examination he must be in one of the following classes:

(a) A warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army with not less than two years' service to his credit.

(b) A member of the Officers' Reserve Corps or the enlisted Reserve Corps.

(c) A member of the National Guard.

(d) A graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.

Any civilian of the required age who passes the preliminary examination may readily become eligible to take the final examination and be appointed by entering either class b or c above. Preliminary examination consists merely of an inquiry into the physical, moral and mental qualifications of the applicant. The final examinations are written and are the same for all candidates, papers being marked by central boards convened in the War Department. The elementary part of the final examination consists of questions in history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics. In addition examination is required in three of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate: Mathematics, languages, literature, electricity, chemistry, law, minor tactics.

Warrants for Former Non-commissioned Officers

NON-COMMISSIONED officers appointed during the World War who did not receive their warrants may now obtain them upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

In writing the Adjutant General, the following information should be given: Name in full; army serial number; organization; rank and date of appointment.

In addition it would be well, in order to expedite action by the War Department, to have a copy of discharge made, sworn to by a notary public and forwarded with application.

Liberty Bonds

MORE than 4,000 Liberty Bonds are still held by the Finance Department of the United States Army, Washington, D. C., undelivered to former members of the World War Army. These bonds have been forwarded to the addresses given by the men when they subscribed to them but have been returned by the Postoffice Department for want of proper or more definite address. Application should be made to the Finance Department, United States Army, Washington, D. C., which will forward a blank to be filled out and returned.

The Outlook for Veteran Legislation

(Continued from page 4)

tells the other activities of the committee which posts are asked to indorse. To assist posts to prepare resolutions, the following summary of the bulletin, omitting the Sweet bill, is given:

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION—Introduced by Representative Fordney as H. R. 1. As this is written, the House Ways and Means Committee has assured the committee that it will report the bill favorably for an early vote in the House, which passed it in the last session. In the Senate the bill is known as S. 506. It was favorably reported during the last session by the Senate Finance Committee, but no vote was taken on the floor of the Senate. Prominent Senate leaders promise its early passage. At this writing a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, composed of Senators McCumber of North Dakota, Sutherland of West Virginia, and Walsh of Massachusetts, has heard arguments for the bill presented by the late National Commander, as one of his last official acts before his death, and by Mr. Bettman and Mr. Taylor. Senator McCumber is said to favor reporting the bill with the land provision of the optional plans stricken out. If this is done, the legislative committee is confident the land settlement feature will either be restored on the floor of the Senate or practically the same legislation embodied in another measure which is under consideration—a proposal to give ex-service men 90 day prior rights of entry to all Government lands opened for settlement.

HOSPITALIZATION—The Langley Bill (H. R. 6263) was favorably reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House. It provides an amendment to the Act of March 4, 1921, appropriating \$18,600,000 for the building of suitable hospitals for the care of disabled ex-service men and women. The amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may make allotments to the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be disbursed under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is in conformity with the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury that the \$18,600,000 be spent in enlarging existing facilities for the reason that hospital units can be fitted out more quickly in this manner than in any other.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING—The Kenyon Bill (S. 1439) providing that all men with a 10 percent disability or more shall be entitled to vocational training with pay, has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and at this writing is waiting on the calendar of the Senate for a vote. No action has been taken on the bill in the House. The bill also provides for the training of widows and orphans of men who lost their lives in the service.

RETIREMENT RIGHTS FOR EMERGENCY OFFICERS—S. 1565. Extensive hearings on this bill to give disabled emergency officers the same retirement rights as possessed by Regular Army Officers were held during the last session of Congress. No hearings have been held in the House at this session, but the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 27th considered the measure, at

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June 28—August 2—September 6—
Panhandle State (159).

Bremen and Danzig.

From New York

July 13—August 30—Hudson (159).
July 28—September 14—October 20—
Potomac (159).

July 23—Sept. 7—Princess Matoika
(159).

Naples and Genoa.

From New York

June 30—August 13—September 24—
Pocahontas (159).

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

From New York

July 23—August 24—September 23—
America (159).

July 30—August 27—September 24—
George Washington (159).

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

July 2—Martha Washington (91).

FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco

July 23—Empire State (105).
August 6—Golden State (105).

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

July 9—Silver State (106).
July 30—Wenatchee (106).

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA

Honolulu, Manilla, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco

July 14—Granite State (105).

August 13—Creole State (105).

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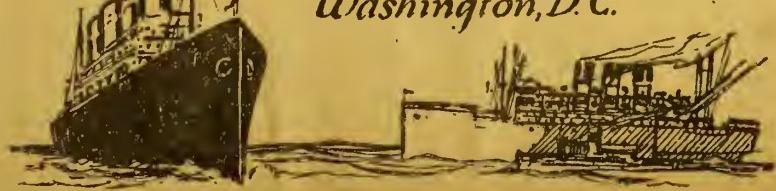
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which time its enactment was urged by the National Legislative Committee.

LAND—H. J. Res. 30 has been passed by the House. No action has been taken by the Senate. It provides that for a period of ten years ex-service men and women shall have a ninety-day prior right of entrance upon all public lands opened for entry. Circumstances will determine whether this bill is considered broad enough to justify the elimination of the land settlement bill from the adjusted compensation measure. It should be noted in this connection that the Legion won a legislative victory in the passage of S. 594 by both houses, providing relief for ex-service men who had filed claims on the North Platte Irrigation Project. The President has signed this law, which enables those veterans who failed to secure patents to lands in the project mentioned to have a thirty-day preferential right for filing when a new section is opened for settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION—Senate Resolution 59, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate all bureaus and agencies of the Government dealing with World War veterans, has been passed and the investigation is expected to start soon.

H. Resolution 100 providing for the investigation of certain organizations and the expenditure of funds for the relief of the disabled was also pending at this writing. The House Rules Committee held one hearing on this subject, the representatives of the Disabled Soldiers' League appearing for investigation on May 27.

The National Legislative Committee was successful in having incorporated into the Johnson Immigration Bill, known as Public Law No. 5, 67th Congress, a preference for the wives, parents, brothers, sisters and children of naturalized citizens and persons eligible to citizenship who served in this country's armed forces during the war. This preference is important because the bill limits the number of aliens of any one nationality to be admitted during any one year to three percent of the number of foreign born persons of that nationality resident in the country as shown by the 1910 census, and provides further that the number of aliens of any nationality admitted during one month shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of aliens admitted during the fiscal year.

The Committee is also watching the progress of S. 1839, providing for the transfer of certain departments of bureaus to a new executive department to be known as the Department of Public Welfare. After the reorganization of the governmental agencies caring for ex-service men as called for in the Sweet Bill (H. R. 6611), it is intended to transfer the proposed veterans' bureau to the new Department of Public Welfare.

The Committee was instrumental in the passage of H. Res. 12 under which a House Committee was appointed to investigate the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdolt, convicted draft deserter. John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the Legion Committee, acted as counsel for the House Committee, whose report, at this writing, was momentarily expected. The Congressional committee ascertained that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State had taken steps to have Bergdolt returned to this country to serve his sentence.

The committee is also concerning itself with S. 1375, designed to make easier the punishment of sedition and conspiracies to overthrow the Government. The bill, with amendments, has been reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Fists Across the Sea

(Continued from page 8)

Heenan's superior poundage enabled him to win nearly every fall. In the third round he flattened Sayers's nose with a right hand blow; in the fourth, he knocked the Briton down with a right to the jaw and a few rounds later broke Sayers's right forearm.

With his broken arm, Sayers gamely struggled on to the 37th round, when the Benicia Boy caught him in a chancery hold over the ropes and beat his face to a pulp. Then the mob cut the ropes and entered the ring. Here the contest ended, say the British. The Americans insist the pair fought five more rounds, and that Sayers sat insensible in his corner, unable to go on.

The referee gave his decision the next day, calling it "a great drawn battle." Heenan wanted the belt cut in two, but the association presented him with a duplicate of the original given to Sayers.

Thackeray said the law against prize fighting should be observed. He insisted Sayers should be sent to jail—for one day—and then knighted Sir Thomas of Farnsborough. Heenan, three years later, fell before Tom King of England and gave up his belt.

From Heenan down to the present, international battles have been more or less familiar. But the two outstanding contests since then have been the Mitchell-Sullivan and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons bouts. A real feud existed between Mitchell, of Birmingham, England, and Sullivan, the Boston Strong Boy. Mitchell called John L. "Old Woman Sullivan." The latter replied with "Billingsgate Stiff" and "Cockney Bluffer." They fought twice. The first bout the police stopped in three rounds at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1883. Five years later, Mitchell, a 158-pounder, outspun John L. with ease in the rain and mud of a 36-foot ring pitched on Baron Rothschild's estate at Chantilly, France. In the clinches Mitchell twined his fingers around John L.'s moustache and yanked out hairs by the handful. Thereafter John L. shaved his moustache before a fight. Both the fights were called draws.

The British Empire won back the belt at Carson City, Nevada, March 17, 1897, when Robert Fitzsimmons, a native of Elston, Cornwall, England, but for years a resident of Australia, knocked out Jim Corbett with a right hand drive to the solar plexus.

Then one hot June night two years later, the championship came home to America again when another young blacksmith from California named James Jeffries flattened Fitzsimmons in eleven rounds. When Jeffries retired in 1905 (for the first time), a French-Canadian, known professionally as Tommy Burns, assumed the title, but surrendered it to an American of color, Jack Johnson of Galveston, Texas.

The belt has remained in the United States ever since.

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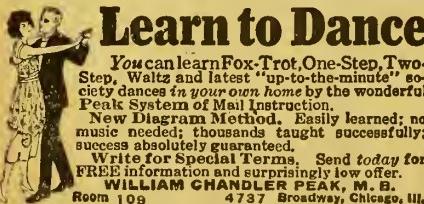
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Books Received

TRAIL OF THE 61ST. By Rex F. Harlow. History of the 61st Field Artillery Brigade. Harlow Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

STORY OF THE 139TH FIELD ARTILLERY. By Robert L. Moorhead. Including history of each battery written by members while in France. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR 110 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, N. Y.

OUTPOST COMPANY C, 310TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION. By Grover G. Stine, Edward A. Freed and C. W. French.

THE G. P. F. BOOK. History of the 303rd Field Artillery. By Ward E. Duffy and editorial staff from the regiment. Copies obtainable through Franklin L. Couch, Business Manager, Dalton, Mass.

The Bridge Builders*

ORGANIZED in December, 1917, the Fifth Division began work at Camp Logan, making the move from Texas to the Bar-sur-Aube area in April, 1918. Here the Division was assembled for the first time, and soon after set forth for the regulation training period in a quiet sector.

Trench warfare in the Vosges consisted of trenches without warfare. From the crests of the Vosges you could see all Alsace and the Rhine beyond it. For scenery there was no finer sector on the Western Front, but in the immediate foreground of this panorama there was nothing doing.

For some years it had been a closed season on this front—the discharge of firearms strictly prohibited. Few American Divisions were satisfied with this kind of training, and the 33rd French Corps had a hard time in holding them down to earth. The Fifth Division by a special favor was allowed to have a go at the Boche by wiping out Frapelle, a little two-by-four salient occupied by a German outpost. Two prisoners were taken and two Boche were killed, against 366 casualties in the Fifth.

This balance suggests that the French after all had the right idea in regard to quiet sectors. But on this front the smallest change in the line was a great event; the doughboys of the Fifth enjoyed the scrap, and for a time the "Battle of Frapelle" gave the American press a chance.

The Fifth next went to work against a real salient at St. Mihiel. On September 12, it drove through to its objectives in short order, and without any particular incident. The tanks foundered in the muck of No Man's Land, and only a few guns of the accompanying artillery were got forward by afternoon of the next day.

Being on the right of the general attack, the Division approached the Hindenburg Line in the sensitive spot, and the Boche tried to shoo them away by counter-attacks. But the Infantry stood these off with rifle and machine-gun fire, and during the next four days pressed forward to the position assigned them close under the Hindenburg Line. Casualties on September 12 were 618, and for the whole operation 512.

Three weeks later the Division went up to take its turn in the Meuse-Argonne mill—mixing in at a time when things were pretty rough, and at a very rough spot in the line. Cunel and the Bois de Rappes made a hard nut to crack, and in its first big attack the Fifth had hard luck. It having

*THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE FIFTH DIVISION, U. S. A. Published by the Society of the Fifth Division, 208 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

to take over a new section of the line and to attack immediately, it was found at the last minute that the front line actually turned over had little to do with the line as advertised.

The barrage began, therefore, three-quarters of a mile ahead of the actual jump-off line. Such things had often happened before in the war, but even so, they don't help much. Some days later the attacking battalions succeeded in taking all the Bois de Rappes, but Division H. Q. ordered a relief under the impression that the attack had failed. The Bois de Rappes was thus without a tenant for a day or so, and the Boche were the first to move back in. Simultaneously, the Division was presented with a new commanding general.

With the great advance of the Army on November 1, the Fifth swung around to the right and brought its whole line up along the Meuse. At this point it was obvious to every doughboy what they were up against, and they set to work at once on the great stunt which was to make the reputation of the Red Diamond Division. Pontoons were borrowed from the 33rd French Corps, and the Tenth Brigade got its bridges across under the nose of the Boche asleep fifty yards away.

Next, under cover of a proper barrage, enough troops were brought across to seize and hold a good-sized bridgehead (some of these got across on home-made bridges tastefully fabricated out of telegraph poles lashed together with duckboards fastened on them). The bridgehead had been judiciously chosen in a place so steep that once the troops had planted themselves in it, they were shielded from the Boche fire coming from further up the slope.

Further north the Ninth Brigade had more trouble in getting over. But both Brigades were across in time for a general attack on November 5—three days after work had been started on the bridges.

The high, broken country east of the Meuse offered a whole series of positions which would have been called impregnable two months before. But the Boche was now fed up with World Wars. When the Fifth started out in a general attack from their new front across the river, they took in one day Liny, Dun and Milly, and the three hills which stood guard over the great bend of the Meuse between Dun and Brieulles.

From then on the Division never stopped. Advancing twice as far the next day, by the 7th they had cleared out the Meuse heights, and on November 11 were advancing along a twenty-kilometer front far out in the Woëvre—only 7000 yards short of the Metz-Sedan railroad.

The Fifth Division History is an unusually dressy publication—a large volume with what might be called a spacious get-up. The selection of photographs is unusually intelligent, showing the terrain fought over instead of the usual gallery of doughboys hunting for cooties. There are plenty of maps, and the maps are on a large scale.

The appendix has certain features which are of particular interest. First of all, the more important field orders of the Division are given in full. In addition to the usual lists of citations, etc., there are detailed and carefully analyzed casualty lists for each of the actions in which the Division was engaged. Figures for prisoners are likewise given in detail, with a full list of all German units from which prisoners were taken. Altogether, these tables add greatly to the value of the book, and set a standard which all other divisional histories should try to equal.

T. H. THOMAS

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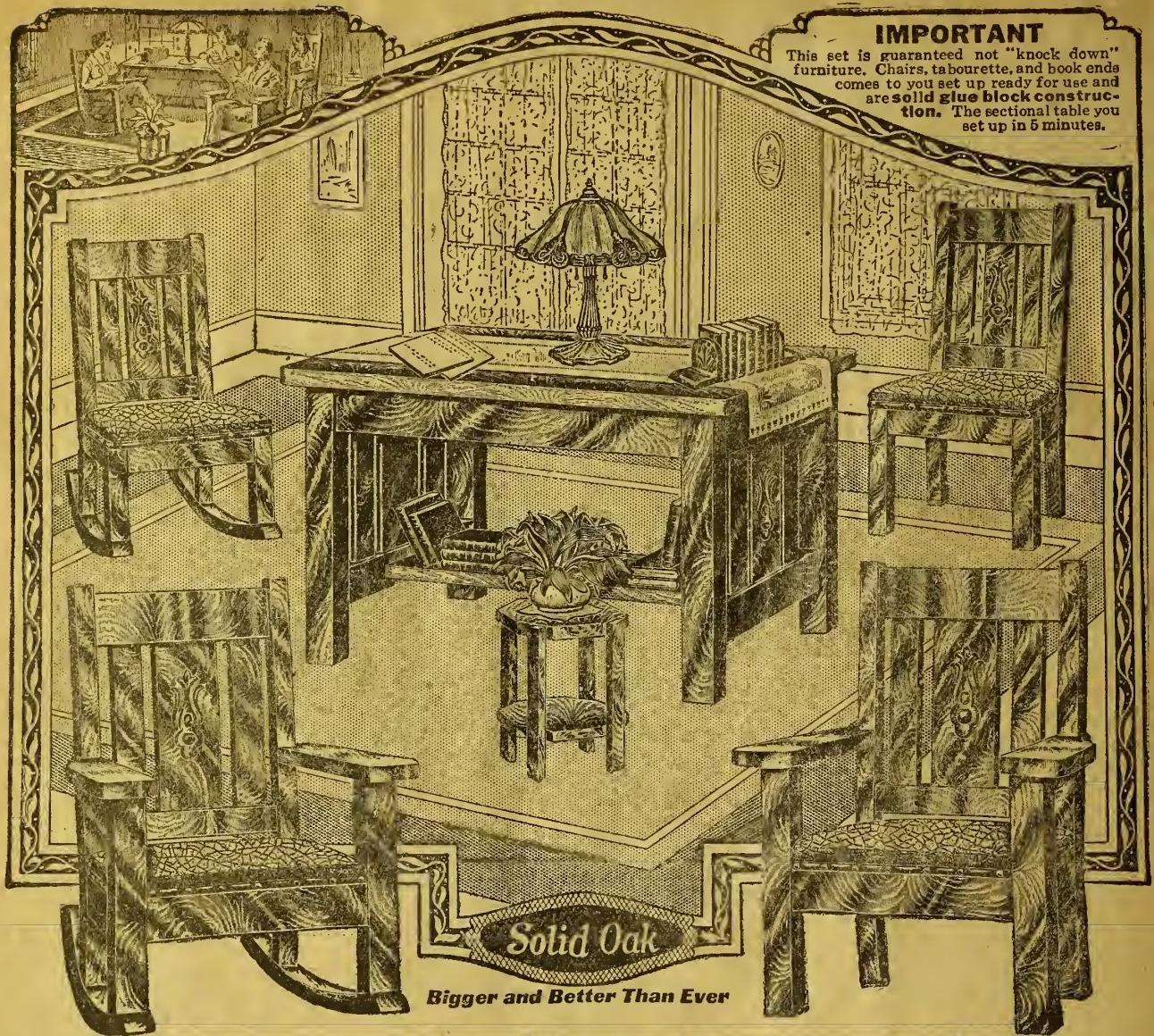
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